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Select Poetry.

[From the Home Journal.]

THE MAIDEN'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT EIGHTEEN.

A heart to let!
A warm, fresh, cheery, virgin heart.
Untenanted by man as yet,
New and unsoil'd in any part;
Who bids the prize to get?
To him who'll pay the easy rent,
Daily and hourly due a wife,
Of honest love, I am content
To give a lease for life.
It has large chambers, warm and bright,
Well furnish'd with affection's fire,
And drap'd with hopes that glow with light,
However the sun may shine.
The owner's title's good; no claim
Has yet been raised, and every part
Is hers in her own right and name—
Who'll take this precious heart?

AT TWENTY-EIGHT.

No tenant yet!
To let! A valuable heart!
Who seeks such property to get,
Will nowhere find, in any mart,
A better to be let.
The terms are easy, payments few—
Ah, yes! the heart describ'd above,
Offers inducements to the true
Economist in love!
The property's in good repair,
The furniture has ne'er been used.
The drapery's slightly worse for wear,
But naught has been abus'd.
'Tis cumbered with some trifling debts
Of unrequited love, but these
Shall all be cancell'd, if it gets
A tenant it shall please.

AT THIRTY-EIGHT.

Take down the sign!
Alas the truth must now be told;
Decay has prey'd on every part!
No pauper now would take this old,
Dilapidated heart.
I'll bar the doors, hang all in gloom,
Lay the affections on the shelf,
And then, into its narrow room,
At once I'll move myself.
There shall I pass each heavy day,
And living for myself—no more—
I'll scorn the charities that may
Come knocking at my door.
This old estate—this heart—may do
To hide these ruin'd hopes of mine—
For others it has comforts few;'
So then, take down the sign!

Choice Miscellany.

THE VOLCANO OF KILOUEA.

As the most acceptable miscellany we could select, we present our readers this week with the following description of a visit to the celebrated Volcano of Kilouea, in the Island of Hawaii, one of the Marquesas group, in the Pacific Ocean. It is taken from Wandering Sketches of people and things in South America, Polynesia, California, etc., etc., by DR. WM. MAXWELL WOOD, U. S. N.

FORTY miles from the anchorage of Byron's Bay, is the stupendous volcano of Kilouea, situated on the flank of Mouna Loa, three thousand feet above the level of the sea—the largest volcano in the world!—a crater between twenty and thirty miles in circumference!—having, more than a thousand feet down its gloomy depths, an everburning lake of lava several miles in circumference.*—These were general facts sufficient to arouse curiosity and to excite it to almost any difficulty for the purpose of beholding so wonderful a phenomenon—noted, too, in native superstition, as the head-quarters of its demonology, the fire place of the dread goddess, Pele.

Leaving to more competent persons the task of a philosophic and scientific disquisition upon volcanoes in general, and Kilouea in particular, the object of the present narrative is to tell how one who traveled only for amusement got to the volcano, and what he saw strange and amusing, both on the way and there.

Although horses were to be obtained, yet the information and advice we received at Hilo rather inclined us to a pedestrain tour, as the least arduous—two days being allowed to walk the distance. It was somewhat of a rash enterprise for persons accustomed to the inaction and confinement of a ship, to undertake a walk of twenty miles a day, under a tropical sun, and over a rugged road of hardened lava; but curiosity as to the extent of our abilities was undoubtedly one inducement to the attempt, and, accordingly, our party was made up for this mode of travel.

As our absence from the ship would occupy five days, it became necessary to carry a good store of provisions and clothing, with sundry essential cooking utensils.—The only mode of transporting this luggage was upon the shoulders of the natives. Our party consisted of eleven persons, and we made arrangements with a friend on shore, to have collected at his house, on the morning of our departure, a sufficient number of kanakas; and accordingly we found his yard filled with athletic, dusky natives, eager and clamorous for employment. There being so many candidates we became a little choice, and selected the number we required according as their physiognomical expression or muscular developments suited our fancy or judgment. Each of our party employed one for his special use, and several supernumeraries were engaged for general service; so that, white and red, clothed and naked, we formed a force of between twenty, and thirty persons. The compensation to be made them was moderate enough—fifty cents a day, they finding their own food. This latter, independent of the consideration of expense, is an important stipulation as regards space, for, thrown upon his own resources, a small calabash of *poi* (a yellow paste, made from the taro root) is an enduring provision; but, if he is to draw his supplies from his employer, there is no end to a kanaka's voracity. The next step was the stowage of our luggage in novel traveling trunks, admirably adapted to the purpose. Every kanaka had a strong pole, about six feet in length, which rested upon his shoulder, and from each end of this pole, suspended in a twine net, was an enormous calabash, of the capacity of a bushel; the opening in the top of the calabash being covered by the section of another, which fitted completely over it. It was surprising to see what a number of articles could be stowed in one of these vessels. Mine were not filled (the two) by three shirts, two pairs of stockings, two blankets, one great coat, one pair of cloth pantaloons, two pair of shoes, toilet articles, towels, patent liquor flasks, several books, &c. These gourd trunks are exceedingly light, and of course completely impervious to water. During our halts, the tops served very well for dish-tubs and wash-basins.

Our provision being stowed in several of these calabashes, and our cooking utensils suspended from one of the poles, by nine o'clock on a bright sunny morning, arrayed in motley costume, we were ready for our march. The precision of uniforms had given place to a mixed garb of such garments as our judgments decided to be appropriate to such an expedition, and as convenience selected from the odds and ends of each person's wardrobe. Our red-skinned attendants were in the most finished dress, if they could rejoice in a cotton shirt, as their whole vesture. One tall, mild, grave, and dignified looking fellow, who had fallen to my lot, was fortunate enough to have a long, drab-cloth surtout, reaching to his heels, the garment of some winter clime, which chance had thrown in his way, and which was too magnificent in his eye, to be won from him by a broiling sun.

The first five miles of our journey was in view of the ocean, over the green, rolling, and gently ascending slope forming this side of the island. After a long and wearisome confinement on ship-board, the feeling of treading the springing earth, instead of the unyielding deck, on a bright morning, surrounded by shrubs and flowers; the feeling that our movements, step, and time were at our own disposal, produced a lightness of spirit, and sense of enjoyment, unknown when confined to the monotony of the deck, surrounded by the rigging, guns, and tackle of the ship, and hedged in by all the formalities and restrictions of that most artificial and unnatural organization, a man-of-war. At every little distance we paused, to look upon the varieties of the scene presented by our advance to survey the pretty bay and village; the ocean spreading from these to the distant horizon on one hand, and the green plane Hoping to the clouds on the other; whilst, in the length of the island, before and behind us, this varying landscape was lost in the mistiness of distance. What a beautiful! what a magnificent scene! were the frequent exclamations of enthusiasm.

As we proceeded in this manner, we were not a little interested in observing and becoming acquainted with the individualities of our Indian companions. One was remarked for his wit and humor, though only intelligible to us by the language of expression; a second for his gravity; a third for his grotesque buffoonery; another for his activity; several for their indolence—while all were good-natured, obliging, and obedient. It was a source of constant wonder, to see with what light and easy activity they stepped and ran along under the heavy burdens resting upon their shoulders. A short chunky, round faced, smiling man, called Koi-i-nu-hi, was, on account of his superior intelligence and air of integrity, made chief of his companions. My man, the grave and dignified Koi-i-ni-kini, stood only second to him in our good graces.

We were not very successful in catching the distinctions of their similar sounding names. With one active merry fellow, having particularly long and slender legs, we compromised by calling him Pelicani, which his name somewhat resembled; and as he carried our vessel of water, he heard his name so frequently called in conjunction with water, that he has adopted Pelicani-water as his future title. Our names were equally bungled by them; Ned, became "Neg;" one of our party was familiarly called "Hatchet," and the best they could make of Doctor was "Sowdow."

Having proceeded five miles over the pretty country I have attempted to describe, gradually leaving the seaside we entered a dense forest, through the whole of which we were compelled to walk single file, in a narrow footpath, bounded on either side by an impenetrable thicket; its borders matted with ferns and the ginger plant. The large spongy roots of the ferns so crossed the path as to make it a miniature corduroy road, with just interspace enough between the roots for the foot, and rendering the walking laborious; whilst a succession of deep narrow ravines, their bottoms soft with mud and water, kept us continually descending, waiding, and ascending. Whilst passing through this wood, being shut off from every breath of air, it was like being in an oven, and we emerged from the five toilsome miles of its breadth, panting with heat, and our clothes soaked in perspiration. We emerged near an Indian hamlet, upon a green hillock covered with a cluster of cocoa-nut and pawpaw trees. From this hillock there expanded before our view an open, grass-carpeted, rolling country, still gently ascending, and into which the wood threw fitful points. Our road was a long the edge of this wood. Having now made half of our first day's journey, and beginning to feel the effects of our exertions, we called a council upon the propriety of rest and refreshment. Although the general inclination was in favor of these restorative measures, after sundry theoretical and practical opinions, we concluded to deny ourselves any such indulgence until the close of our day's journey.

Notwithstanding the verdant appearance of the country, we observed that it presented a very thin stratum of soil, spread over hard, black lava, which rose in many place above the surface, in ridges or rolls, where one wave had cooled upon the top of another. All covering being worn from the pathway, it presented to the feet an unyielding surface, like rough iron castings, bringing a great strain upon the ankle and knee joint. As the day advanced, the journey became painfully toilsome; miles seemed drawn out to three and four times their length; and each Indian but that appeared in the distance we hoped might prove the anxiously looked-for "school-house," at which, being half way, we were promised an end to our day's labor, and rest for the night.

During the latter part of this day we passed groups of natives awaiting us by the road side, and offering for sale goats milk, chickens, sweet and Irish potatoes, and bananas, of which we bought as much as the enduring kanakas could carry, in addition to the ample supply of provision with which they were already loaded.

At length, with almost the joy of a tempest-tost sailor, who sees a snug harbor within reach, we learned that the "school-house" was indubitably in sight. The light-hearted merriment of the morning had disappeared under physical exhaustion, and slowly, silently, and singly each one dragged himself along; and, as he reached the hut, sank wearied and exhausted upon the ground.

The necessities of our case, and the law of usage, justified us in taking entire possession of the school-house. It was a long hut, constructed of thatch, having an earthen floor, carpeted with fern leaves and grass. On one side was a pulpit, or reading-desk. The presiding genius of the place was a stumpy little kanaka, called Hiram, the teacher, who dwelt in a hut near by, with a good-natured fat little wife, who paid her respects to us, wrapped in a loose blue calico gown. Hiram gloried in a pair of flaming scarlet plaid breeches; and both seemed rejoiced to see us.

In locating this school-house just half way between Hilo and the volcano, regard has been had to the convenience of travelers, and to the interest of the teacher; for, although no regular charge is made, something is generally presented for the accommodation; and selfish and unsympathizing must the heart be which does not cheerfully offer some tribute to the kind and good-tempered little couple, who, but the other day, in savage ignorance themselves, are now the interesting pioneers of civilization among a wild people in a wild country; and although we may smile at the simple pride with which they caricature our costume, it is gratifying to see their example extending this symbole of civilization and refinement.

The Indians know nothing of our mode of cooking and eating; and, therefore, tired as we were, there was still before us the labor of preparing the meal which our appetites and condition earnestly demanded. Fortunately, the young gentleman who had charge of the provision department was of active and enduring temperament, one who, in the spirit of enterprise, and the enthusiastic study of natural history, had already crossed the Rocky Mountains.

He converted the pulpit into a pantry, and, taking his seat there, surrounded by the provision calabashes, spread their contents around, and directed the preparation of our supper.

Notwithstanding the weight they had carried, the kanakas came in scarcely showing fatigue; and seeing our forlorn condition, each one seated himself by his master, and commenced *lomi-lomi*-ing, that is, in the Turkish, and not the barber sense of the word, shampooning him.* They gently rubbed, beat, and pressed our limbs; kneading us like so many masses of dough. The sensations caused by this process were most agreeable; fatigue, pain, and stiffness passed away, and in a little time we were moving about with restored flexibility, and each one making himself useful; attending the fire, which had been built under a shed projecting from the front of the house; preparing chickens and bananas for frying, peeling and slicing onions, washing potatoes, and making coffee. The sumptuous meal, for which our labors had earned the sauce, and which our hands had prepared, was spread upon one of the school benches, broad, green taro leaves being substituted for plates. We supped with an enjoyment unknown at the elaborately prepared feasts of Epicureans.

About dark some neighboring natives brought us a middle-sized hog for sale, which we bought for three dollars, determining to prepare a lu-au, the native dish. Having butchered our hog, and, as the readiest mode of separating the bristles, skinned him, the hams and shoulders were delivered to the natives to be *luaued*. Having surrounded the meat with taro roots, potatoes, and a mass of taro leaves, the whole was enveloped in taro leaves, and deposited for the night in an oven of heated stones. This arrangement completed our domestic culinary operations for the day; and, gathering fresh fern leaves for our pillows, wrapping ourselves in our blankets, we grouped together in the back part of the hut for our night's repose, leaving the front part to the Indians; and the hard earthy bed proved no impediment to the well-earned sleep of our first day's journey. During the night a heavy rain came on, and making its way through the thatch, caused some little commotion among us; but our sleep was too deep to allow this to be any serious inconvenience.

Early in the morning we were again astir, and having prepared for our breakfast a similar meal to that of the preceding night, by eight o'clock we were all packed and under way. The lu-au was cooked in the most delicious and cleanly manner, but we concluded not to remove its leafy envelops until our arrival at the volcano.

The road to-day for the first ten miles, was very much the same as the last ten of the preceding day, but rather more ascending. We passed great quantities of a large-sized, yellowish-red, whortle-berry, refreshing and pleasant to the taste, though rather insipid. These berries were sacred to Pe-le, the goddess of the volcano; and during the domination of superstition, it was the custom to make an offering of them to her, by all who ventured to approach the crater. Many fine strawberry vines, in blossom, skirted the road-side, with here and there a few half ripe berries.

In the early part of the day it was extremely warm; and as the day advanced, a fine drizzling rain coming on, we took off all our clothes, to our shirts and drawers, and stowed them in the calabashes. Thus unincumbered, we walked more lightly, and the rain driving through our thin garments, caused a refreshing coolness. A very serious inconvenience began to annoy several of the gentlemen, who, not having been sufficiently careful in the fit of their shoes, had their feet painfully abraded; so much so, as to be compelled to remove their shoes, and to walk bare-footed, ten miles of the route being over rough gravel and sharp volcanic sand. This sand was exceedingly annoying to those who could wear their shoes, by getting into them from the many puddles of mud through which we were compelled to wade. It was a painful day's work, and as the evening drew on, it became quite chilly. Exhausted by fatigue, and with drenched clothes, the driving drizzling rain lost its agreeable sensation, and caused us to shiver and our teeth to chatter with cold. The country about us became murky, wild, and gloomy, and as we emerged from a bush-grown mud-puddle through which we had been waiding, indications of the neighborhood of the volcano began to be visible; clouds of steam were issuing from numerous crevices, and weeping in fleecy vapor before the wind across the direction of our path. A short distance through this steaming region brought us to a group of huts, and we stood then upon the edge of the great crater of Kilouea.

Cold, wet, hungry, and tired, our physical condition prevented a proper appreciation of the sublime and picturesque, and, therefore, we determined not to look upon the grand scene until we were in a better condition to feel its full impression; and we hurried into a newly-built thatched hut, appropriated to the accommodation of visitors. It was so small as barely to accommodate our party, excluding the kanakas. On one side, a raised platform, extending the whole length of the hut, and covered with mats, formed a good sleeping place. Rude as was the establishment, to us it was the luxury of a palace.

A fire soon blazed before the door under a projecting shed-roof; our wet garments being changed for dry ones, brought from the secure interior of the calabashes; and a sip of grog taken medicinally by all of us white men; wrapped in our blankets, we were soon in a comfortable state to pay some attention to the great wonder yawning before the door, and upon whose brink we stood.

The first, and, indeed, continued impression, is of solemn, awful, and gloom grandeur, which, in our case derived force from the sombre weather and mists in which the region was enveloped. An awful abyss, which seemed to have engulfed the whole region, with lofty, rugged sulphurous walls lining their barren edges against the sky, and shutting out all beyond, in itself presented a shuddering idea of desolation, swallowing up, and final destruction. But the dread grandeur of the scene was increased by the clouds of steam, smoke, and fumes of sulphur, issuing from the immense sulphur bank around this grand, earthquake-shattered enclosure, and rising from openings and crevices in its deeply sunken bottom.

From its lowest depth, at the remote extremity opposite to where we stood, a pillar of smoke arose and expanded into a dark cloud over a lake of lava—

"A fiery deluge, fed
With ever-burning sulphur, unconsumed."

The tremendous earth-rending forces at work, their action going on before our eyes, and yet their sources buried "ten thousand fathoms deep" in appalling mystery, unreached, and, perhaps, unreachable by science, philosophy, or conjecture, overwhelm with awe the spectator of this

"Dismal situation, vast and wild;
A dungeon horrible, on all sides round
As one great furnace."

Standing on the brink of the crater, the eye surveys its general depth; but on the side near us, the walls are not in their whole depth directly precipitous, but are broken *into shelves, which appear to have sunken at widely different intervals*, and are so distant, the one above the other, that the one immediately below the spectator conceals from view those beneath it. These shelves are *broken by chasms and crevices of invisible depth*. The side of the crater opposite to us being that toward which the wind uniformly bore all the mineral fumes of this *great furnace, was wild, barren, and destitute of all vegetation*; but that on which we stood, being free from such deleterious influences, presented a very different appearance. The sunken shelves beneath us were quite thickly *coated with a fertile soil, from which grew, in wild profusion, trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers, offering an agreeable contrast to the Beelzebub region opposite.*

This general survey was all that we could make before night closed around the scene; and then new features of interest attracted our attention, as we sat around the fire in front of our hut. Instead of the smoke which was seen hovering over the burning lake during the day, its surface was brilliantly illuminated, casting a bright reflection upon the clouds above. The fires which arose from the lava waves appeared like myriads of torches borne by a moving multitude, gliding by and mingling with each other; at one time dark lanes, circles, or spots, would be seen among the lights, and the next minute the moving fires would overspread these dark places.—Besides these numerous torch-like illuminations, masses of flame and large volume, apparently twenty feet in circumference, were spouting up from the surface of the lake and around its circumference.

Native superstition scarcely needed an illusion, of the imagination to make this the appropriate dwelling-place for the "King of steam and vapor"—the "Explosion in the palace of life"—the "Reign of night"—the "Thundering god"—the "Fire-hurling child of war"—the "Fiery-eyed canoe-breaker"—and the "Heaven-dwelling cloud-holder"—gods to whom it had assigned this habitation.

Having slept our first night upon the edge of the crater, we arose early on the following morning, refreshed and ready for the explorations of the day. The ground all about us, with steam issuing from all parts of its surface, had a very unstable and unsatisfactory look. Seeing a small hollow in the ground before our door, filled with dried leaves, I thought it would be a good place for our fire, but upon removing the leaves vapor came steaming up, as though I had uncovered a boiling pot. In such a suspicious place, our feelings of confidence and security were derived from the knowledge that things had held on in this boiling, burning, and consuming condition for an unknown period; but, nevertheless, it is manifest, uncomfortably so to those on the spot, that at some period—and it may be at any moment—this portion of earth will anticipate the general conflagration, unless this event fulfils Father Miller's prophecy by a speedy occurrence. Before breakfast we made a visit to a sulphur bank, a little to the right of our dwelling-place. Descending about thirty feet to the first sunken ledge, and following this along through a thicket of whortle-berry bushes, we arrived at the bank. It was a hot, smoking mass of mixed yellow, white, and red, the yellow portion being shining, beautifully crystallized sulphur; the white, a mineral pulverulent deposit; the red color was derived from a soft, muddy mass, which seemed to be formed by the action of acids upon earth. Steam was rushing with considerable force from crevices in the bank, while a heavy, roaring sound could be heard deep beneath.—Some pretty specimens of crystallized sulphur were gathered; they were hot and soft, but hardened upon cooling. Immediately after breakfast we packed up some provisions in a calabash, and, leaving our hut and goods in charge of the trusty Koi-ni-ki-ni, we proceeded to descend and spend the day in the depths of the crater. Expecting to collect specimens of lava, we took the Indians and their empty calabashes with us, Ki-a-nu-hi being our guide. These men, being barefoot, prepared sandals, by matting together leaves of the *ti* plant, which had been dried, and then softening by soaking. Being retained to the foot by loops passing over the toes, they effectually protected the feet from the heat and sharp points of lava; but to those unaccustomed to their use, they would evidently have been a galling and painful substitute for shoes. Descending to the first ledge, we pursued this for some distance to the left—a very pretty walk amid shrubs and flowers, overhanging wild chasms and steep precipices. From this ledge we descended along its perpendicular face by a precipitous path, about one hundred feet to the next. The path was formed by steps, worn in a heavy earthen soil, and was so abrupt that the individual behind appeared over the head of him who was immediately before. There was nothing dangerous in the descent, and the kanakas passed down rapidly and with great facility laden with their poles and calabashes. From the level we had now reached, the view above us was very imposing. The lofty walls of the crater, where they were rocky, presented perpendicular and almost smooth surfaces, jutting out at regular intervals, like gigantic abutments. The bottom of the crator was yet far below us; and, by a descent less precipitous than the last, we reached another soil-covered, and shrub-grown shelf. Walking for some distance along this, we came to a narrow, rapidly-descending spur, along the sharp edge of which we reached, after a long descent, the black ledge—the bottom of the crater. This ledge spread out before us like a frozen black ocean, split into large flakes. In some places these flakes, having been pressed against each other, rose in ridges; in other places they were, by a similar force, over-lapped, and piled one above another, in irregular heaps. Our way to the burning lake was, for a mile and a half, over this sea of hardened lava, and by crevices and openings, from which were gushing smoke and steam.

At first, the surface upon which we trod had more than the brilliant iridescence of anthracite coal, and was of a friable, crystalline character, crisping under the feet like dry snow. Farther on, it had the hardness and appearance of cast iron, which had cooled in irregular plates.—In some places the black mass was rolled in immense waves, one over the other. The whole gave to the footsteps a startlingly hollow sound, but there seemed to be a more solid, rocky mass beneath, with five or six inches of space between them. Some places were encountered, over which we were obliged to hurry, the heat being painful to the feet, and the atmosphere stifling with heated emanations from the gaping crevices. At length we reached the brink of a broad and deep rent, winding like the channel of a river. The walls of this chasm were of red stone, and the forces which had torn them asunder, had severed the material into sharp fragments, of varying size, piled in threatening instability, resting upon sharp edges and angles, one above another, and looking as though the slightest displacement of an inferior fragment would bring the whole mass thundering down. Hardened, black lava occupied the bottom of this ravine, looking from the top like a river of pitch. Descending, and ascending, the fragmentary sides of this chasm were, apparently, the most dangerous portions of our route; having, however, crossed it safely, and ascended the opposite bank, we still had some distance to go, over scoria and lava, before we stood upon the edge of the burning lake.

The wind blowing from us, we were enabled to stand upon the very brink of this boiling cauldron, whose capacity is measured by miles. The fluid of the lake was ten or fifteen feet below where we stood, and was in constant motion—thick, sluggish waves, of the dull, gray, filmy appearance of melted lead, were slowly rolling over each other, with a steady motion toward the side on which we stood. The flickering of heat appeared over the whole surface, and here and there, columns of red-hot lava, looking like masses of blood, were spouted up with a convulsive jerk, and near the edge, threw their heated liquid upon the edge of the bank.

Having consumed all the time at our disposal, in the near contemplation of this phenomenon, we commenced our return; and when sufficiently remote from the lake to feel comfortable, we seated ourselves upon the heated surface of the black ledge, and took our mid-day meal in the crater.

Late in the afternoon, after a very fatiguing day's occupation, during which we had been compelled to rest many times, we were again enjoying the comforts of our hut; appreciated the more, from the day being closed in clouds and rain. After night, whilst reclining on our mat bed, talking over the events of our expedition, the kanakas, who were assembled under the shed outside the door, suddenly called our attention to some occurrence outside; and it was with an impression of horror, that we saw a brilliant light which had burst forth from the foot of the hill upon which we then were. The appalling character of such an appearance, on that dark night, arose from the entire ignorance of what it might indicate, and our inability to take any *measures of security*, no matter what might occur. We know that we were standing over fiery caverns, and *roaring furnaces*; but what their extent, changes, and relations, could not be imagined. The present appearance was nearer to us, by several miles, than anything similar we had seen during the day. It might be no more than a frequently occurring outbreak, through an existing opening; it might be a slight, new outbreak of no importance; and yet it might be a change which would sink the whole of the region upon which we then were, and perhaps for miles around. We could do nothing but passively wait the result.—Things remained quiescent; the unpleasant startling soon subsided; we became indifferent to the whole affair; and the most comfortable night's rest we enjoyed, since leaving the ship, was the last, spent upon the edge of Kilouea—amid its clouds, smoke, and fires.

After breakfast on the following morning we started on our return, having filled all the empty calabashes with specimens of lava, scoria, and crystallized sulphur. The most curious of the volcanic products is the hair of the Goddess Pe-le—a filamentous or capillary lava, found only to the leeward of the crater. It is spun by the wind into fine, transparent, flexible, flaxen filaments, a kind of spun glass, having a close resemblance to hair. We ravished freely these tresses of the goddess.

*Circumference of crater, twenty-four miles; depth 1,200 feet: circuit of the burning lake, a little over two miles.

*The little fatigue of the natives compared with that suffered by us was, of course, chiefly owing to the difference of our habits; but setting aside any comparison with us, their powers of endurance were very great; and it may be worth noticing that none of these men used stimulating drinks of any kind, although, to a most limited extent, we did use them upon this occasion.

SCHOOL-BOY LOVE.

In the last number of Dickens's new story, the hero, Master Copperfield, thus relates one of his love scrapes at school, which is marvellously like the school-boy experiences of young gentlemen on this side of the water, we suspect—

"But who is this that breaks upon me? This is Miss Shepherd, whom I love.

Miss Shepherd is a boarder at the Misses Nettingall's establishment. I adore Miss Shepherd. She is a little girl, in a spencer, with round face and early flaxen hair. The Misses Nettingall's young ladies come to the Cathedral, too. I cannot look upon my book, for I must look upon Miss Shepherd. When the choristers chant, I hear Miss Shepherd. In the service I mentally insert Miss Shepherd's name—I put her in among the Royal Family. At home, in my own room, I am sometimes moved to cry out, "Oh, Miss Shepherd!" in a transport of love.

For some time, I am doubtful of Miss Shepherd's feelings, but, at length, Fate being propitious, we meet at the dancing-school. I have Miss Shepherd for my partner. I touch Miss Shepherd's glove, and feel a thrill go up the right arm of my jacket, and come out at my hair. I say nothing tender to Miss Shepherd, but we understand each other. Miss Shepherd and myself live but to be united.

Why do I secretly give Miss Shepherd twelve Brazil nuts for a present, I wonder? They are not expressive of affection, they are hard to crack, even in room doors, and they are oily when cracked; yet I feel that they are appropriate to Miss Shepherd. Soft, seedy biscuits, also I bestow upon Miss Shepherd; and oranges innumerable. Once, I kiss Miss Shepherd in the cloak room. Ecstacy! What are my agony and indignation next day, when I hear a flying rumor that the Miss Nettingall have stood Miss Shepherd in the stocks for turning in her toes!

Miss Shepherd being the one pervading theme and vision of my life, how do I ever come to break with her? I can't conceive. And yet a coolness grows between Miss Shepherd and myself. Whispers reach me of Miss Shepherd having said she wished I wouldn't stare so, and having avowed a preference for Master Jones—for Jones! a boy of no merit whatever! The gulf between me and Miss Shepherd widens. At last, one day, I meet the Misses Nettingall's establishment out walking. Miss Shepherd makes a face as she goes by, and laughs to her companion. All is over. The devotion of a life—it seems a life, it is all the same—is at an end; Miss Shepherd comes out of the morning service, and the Royal Family know her no more."

What school-boy but has had his Miss Shepherd?

LOVE.—So strage, and passing strange, is it that the relation of the sexes, the passion of love, in short—should not be taken into deepor consideration by our teachers and our legislators. Poople educate and legislate as if there was no such thing in the world; but ask the physican; let *them* reveal the amount of moral and physical results from this one cause. . . . . Must love be ever treated with profaneness as a mere illusion? or with coarseness as a mere impulse? or with fear as a mere disease? or with shame as a mere weakness? or with levity as a mere accident; whereas it is a great mystery and a great necessity, lying at the afoundation of human existance mortality and happiness—mysterious, universal invetible as death. Why, then, should love be treated less seriously than death? It is a serious thing. . . . . Death must come; but the state in which they find us—whether blinded, astonished, and frightened, and ignorant, or, like reasonable creatures, guarded, prepared, and fit to manage our own feelings—*this* depends on ourselves and for want of such self-management and self-knowledge, look at the evils that ensue? hasty, improvident unsuitable marriages; repining, diseases, or vicious celibacy; irretrievable infamy, cureless insaity; the death that comes early, and the love that comes late, reversing the primal laws of our nature.—*Thackeray.*

ONE OF THE HOOSIER GALS.—A travelling correspondent relates, with all the air of truth, an incident that came under his own observation, and of course is not to be doubted:—"A couple of Hoosier girls came on board the steamer, at the little town of Mount Vernon, Ind. They evidently were making their first trip on a steamboat.—The oldest one was exceedingly talkative, and perfectly free and unconcerned with regard to the many eyes that were scanning her movements. The other was of the opposite turn of mind, inclining to bashfulness. At dinner our ladies were honored with a seat at the head of the table, and the oldest, with her usual independance, cut her bread in small pieces, and with her fork reached over and enrolled each mouthful in the nice dressing on a plate of beef-steak before her. The passengers preserved their gravity during this operation by dint of great effort. Perceiving that her sister was not very forward at helping herself, she turned round to her and exclaimed, loud enough to be heard by half the table, 'Sal dip into the gravy—Dad pays as much as any on 'em.' This was followed by a general roar, in which the captain led off. The girls arrived at their place of destination before supper, and when they left the boat, all hands gave three cheers for the girls of the Hoosier State."

SAN FRANCISCO "IN SLICES."—Some one that has an eye to the ludicrous writes to the Boston Post his first impressions of San Francisco, thus:

"Landed at a muddy, rocky, and dusty sort of landing, and ascended a sort of a small hill, and there I was with San Francisco city before me. What a scene! I shall never forget it; such a crowd of humanity, dirty, squalid, lazy, drunken, lounging, ragged, well-dressed, altogether—merchants, speculators, blacklegs, sailors, niggers, Indians—people from all parts of the world, all perfectly at home in each others company—all distinctions levelled by gold—Jack and the cook as good as their master—so democratic about it, too, without being actually insulting. I think I can correct one or two erroneous ideas which, perhaps, you as well as all others entertain. One is with regard to the almost magical creation of a city, giving you, perhaps, the idea of a new place, town, or city, such as is built in the U. States in no time. This is an error. Instead of neat white wooden houses, cleanliness, &c. here you see the greatest collection of pigsty looking shanties ever beheld. A little shanty about the size of your aunt's old hen house would be esteemed good property—would be dignified with a sign over it of so and so 'general merchants.'"

TURKISH CEMETERIES.

Lord Byron called them the "loveliest spots on earth," in which opinion few that have seen them fail to coincide. The people of each faith in Constantinople, have distinct quarters allotted to them in death as well as in life. The dark groves of cypresses, with their turbaned stones of white marble, belong exclusively to the Moslems, and many are the generations interred there.

A cypress is invariably planted at each Mussulman's grave. The Turks reserve that funeral-tree for themselves and it is prohibited to be planted in other cemeteries. As no grave is ever opened a second time, these burial-grounds have become vast forests, extending for miles around the city and its suburbs. The cypresses here, from the nature of soil, or the uses to which they are applied, have grown to a size seen no where else, and they form a shade which even an Oriental sun cannot penetrate.

The tombstones of the Turks are of white marble, supplied from the quarries of Marmora, or they are not unfrequently shaped from ancient columns and marbles. The turban surmounting the stone distinguishes the graves of males; those of females are simply ornamented with a rose branch. The form of the turban denotes the rank and condition of the deceased. Thus the grave of the pasha, the soldier, the dervish, the lawyer, the merchant are easily recognized.

Nothing is more touching or impressive than to see, beneath the shade of some dark cypress, solitary men absorbed in prayer, or groups of women sitting over the graves of departed friends, with whom, in deep affliction, they seem to hold communion, or supplying with water the flowers planted in cavities left expressly in each for them. Multitudes of turtle doves frequent these gloomy cemeteries. They are at all times seen fluttering among the overhanging trees, and with bats and owls hold divided sway.

Burying within the city is strictly prohibited—a wise regulation among the people whose graves are exceedingly shallow. The aromatic odor of the cypress is supposed to neutralize pestilential exhalations, and render the air salubrious.

The cemeteries of Rayahs are shaded by the platanus, mulberry, and the terebinth or turpentine tree. Of these burial-grounds, that of the Armenians is pre-eminently beautiful. The tree they prefer is the terebinth, which grows to a prodigious size. Numbers of them overhanging the Bosphorus contribute considerably to the picturesque appearance of that lovely strait. The Armenian tombs are inscribed with the name of the deceased, and devices rudely carved in relief represent the profession and manner of his death; thus, if he has been decapitated, he is represented with his head in his hand; if hanged, the body appears suspended on a gallows; if strangled, the application of the bow-string is depicted. Ignominious as these deaths are, they are considered as no disgrace among the Armenians. None of their community, they assert, is ever executed for a real crime; the true motive is the confiscation of their properties, and some plausible excuse is invented to conceal it.—*Leving's Travels.*

GROWTH OF COFFEE AND PEPPER.—In extent Java is about seven hundred miles in length, and it varies from eighty to one hundred and forty miles in width. Its area is less than twenty thousand square miles. The face of the country is more or less broken by mountains, but the soil generally is rich and productive. The products are rice, sugar, coffee, pepper, spices, and a profusion of the finest tropical fruit. We were much interested in seeing some of these tropical productions growing. Coffee is cultivated here to as great perfection as in almost any other part of the world. It grows upon large bushes that very much resemble our large chinkapin bushes, and the grains of coffee are formed two in a berry, about the size and shape of our common plum. The skin of the berry is about as thick as that of the plum, and the color, when ripe, a pale scarlet.

The bush is very productive. Every branch is loaded with the berries, which grow two in a place, on opposite sides of each other, and about an inch and a half apart. When ripe, the skin bursts, and the grains of coffee fall out upon the ground; but a more general way is to spread something under the bush, and shake the coffee down. After the outer skin is taken off there remains a kind of husk over each kernal, which is broken off, after being well dried in the sun; by heavy rollers. The coffee, after this, needs winnowing, to be freed from the broken particles of the husk. It has been said by some writers that one bush will not, with another, average more than a pound of coffee, though it seemed to me, judging from appearances, that was too small an allowance for each bush.

Black pepper is also raised to some extent on the island of Java; but Sumatra, which lies just across the straits, is by far the most celebrated for this commodity. Her pepper is, perhaps, the finest and most abundant of any one country in the world. Black pepper grows on a vine and the pepper vineyards remind me very much of our American vineyards of grapes. The pepper grows, and looks, when green, very much like our currants. There is this difference, however; the currant has each its own distinct stem, but the pepper has not. Every grain grows hard on to one common stem, just as each grain of Indian corn does on the cob or husk, as Virginians incorrectly would say. The color of pepper, when first ripe, is almost a bright red, and changes to the dead black, common to us, by being exposed to the heat of the sun.

The famous white pepper is nothing more than the common black, with the outer skin taken off. It is first soaked until this skin bursts open, when rubbed off and the grain dried. The white is not considered so pungent as the black, though it is nicer and more expensive, as more labor is necessary in order to prepare it.—*Notes of an American Traveller in the East.*

DEAD LETTERS.—Under this horrible title are classed all letters returned as uncalled for, by all the post-offices of our extensive country, and gathered into one mass at the General Post Office in Washington. Six hundred thousand is the at the number thus collected "dead letter department" every three months. The average amount of money taken from these letters is $2,000; and out of $60, owners are found for $51. The balance remains in possession of the department. A trusty person is employed to open every letter. The empty are cast away and consigned to the flames; those which contain money are noted, and every effort is made to find the owner or writer by reference to the Postmaster whence the letters were originally mailed. Reference may be made in all time hereafter to the records of this department, by parties having lost money by mail; and if the same has been received it will be at once paid over to the lawful claimant.

Many very strange articles are found in the dead letters. We observed on a recent visit to the office, among the articles taken from the letters, a pair of drawers, some shirts, cans of sugar sent as specimens, daguerrotype likenesses, and a variety of such things not exactly suitable for the mail.—*Baltimore Sun.*

LED ASTRAY.—A good story was recently told at a temperance meeting in New Hampshire. A stranger came up to a Washingtonian, with the inquiry:

"Can you tell me where I can get anything to drink?"

"Oh, yes," said the other "follow me."

The man followed him through two or three streets till he began to be discouraged.

"How much further must I go?" said he.

"Only a few steps further," said the Washingtonian, *"there's the pump!"*

The man turned about and "moved his boots."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—

Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of this government, and the Congress of the United States is again assembled to legislate for an Empire of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets, who firmly pretended to foretell the downfall of our institutions, are remembered only to be derided, and the United States of America, at this moment, presents to the world the most stable and permanent government on earth.

Such is the result of the labors of those who have gone before us. Upon Congress will eminently depend the future maintenance of our system of free government, and the transmission of it to posterity.

We are at peace with all the world and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind. During the past year we have been blessed by a kind Providence with an abundance of the fruits of the earth, although the Destroying Angel for a time visited extensive portions of our territory with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence. Yet the Almighty has at length deigned to stay his hand and to restore the inestimable blessing of general health to a people who have acknowledged his power, depricated his wrath and implored his merciful protection.

While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the destructions and wars which have prevailed in other quarters. It is a proper theme of Thanksgiving to him who rules the destinies of nations, that we have been enabled to maintain, amidst all these contests, an independent and neutral position towards all belligerent powers.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. In consequence of the recent alteration of the British Navigation Laws, British vessels, from British and other foreign ports will, (under existing laws,) after the first day of January next, be admitted to enter in our ports, with cargoes of the growth, manufacture or productions of any part of the world, on the same terms, as to duties, imports and charges, as vessels of the United States with their cargoes; and our vessels will be admitted into British ports, entering them, and on the same terms as British vessels. Should no order in council disturb this legislative arrangement, the late act of the British Parliament, by which Great Britain is brought within the terms proposed by the act of Congress of the first of March, 1847, it is hoped will be productive of benefits to both countries.

A slight interuption of diplomatic intercourse, which occurred between this government and France I am happy to say, has terminated, and our Minister there has been received. It is therefore unnecessary to refer now to the circumstance which led to the interruption. I need not express to you the sincere satisfaction with which we shall declare the arrival of another Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from a sister republic to which we have so long been, and still remain bound by the strongest ties of amity.

Shortly after I entered upon the discharge of my Executive duties, I was apprised that a War Steamer, belonging to the German Empire was being fitted out in the harbor of New York, with the aid of some Naval officers, rendered under the permission of the late Secretary of the Navy. This permission was granted during an armistice between that Empire and the King of Denmark, which had been enjoyed in the Schleswiz Halstein War. Apprehensive that this act of intervention on our part might be viewed of our neutral obligations, incurred by the treaty with Denmark and of the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, I directed that no farther aid shall be rendered by any agent or officer of the Navy; and I instructed the Secretary of State to instruct the Minister of the German Empire, of my determination to execute the law of the United States and the faith of the treaties of all nations. The correspondence which ensued, between the Department of State and the Minister of the German Empire, is herewith laid before you. The execution of the law and the observance of the treaty, were deemed by me to be due to the honor of the country, as well as to the sacred obligations of the Constitution. I shall not fail to pursue the same course, should a similar case arise with any other nation. Having avowed the opinion in taking the office, that in disputes between conflicting foreign governments, it is our interest, not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral, I shall not abandon it. You will perceive by the correspondence submitted to you in connexion with the subject, that the course adopted in this case has been properly regarded by the belligerent powers interested in the matter. Although a Minister of the United States to the German Empire was appointed by my predecessor, in August, 1848, and has for a long time been in attendance, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and although a Minister appointed to represent that Empire was received and accredited here, yet no such Government as that of the German Empire has been definitely constituted. Mr. Donaldson, our representative at Frankfort, remained there several months, in the expectation that a union of the German States under one constitution or form of Government, might at length be organized.

It is believed by those well acquainted with the existing relations between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be permanently established without her co-operation. In the event of the formation of such a union and the organization of a central power in Germany, of which she would form a part, it would become necessary to withdraw our minister at Berlin. That while Prussia exists as an independent kingdom and diplomatic relations are maintained with her, there can be no necessity for the continuance of the mission to Frankfort. I have therefore recalled Mr. Donaldson and directed the archieve of the Legation at Frankfort to be transferred to the American legation at Berlin.

Having been apprised that a considerable number of adventurers were engaged in fitting out a military expedition in the U. S. against a foreign country and believed from the best information I could obtain, that it was destined to invade the Island of Cuba. I deemed it due to the friendly relations existing between the U. S. and Spain; to the Treaty between the two nations; to the laws of the United States, and above all to the American honor, to exert the lawful authority of this Government in suppressing the expedition and preventing the invasion.

To this end I issued a proclimation enjoining it upon the officers of the United States, civil and military, to use all lawful means within their power. A copy of it is herewith submitted. The expedition has been suppressed. So long as the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, which owes its existence to the law of nations and to the policy of Washington himself, shall remain on our statue books, I hold it to be the duty of Executive faithfully to obey its injunction. When this expedition was in progress I was informed that a foreigner, who claimed our protection, had been clandestinely as was supposed, carried off in a vessel from New Orleans, to the island of Cuba. I immediately caused such steps to be taken, as I thought necessary in case the information I had received should prove correct to vindicate the honor of the country and the right of every person seeking an asylum on our soil to the protection of our laws. The person alleged to have been abducated was promptly restored and the circumstances of the case are now about to undergo investigation before a judicial tribunal. I would respectfully suggest that although the crime charged to have been committed in this case is held odious as being in conflict with our opinions on the subject of National sovereignty and personal freedom, there is no prohibition of it or punishment for it provided in any act of Congress. The expediency of supplying this defect in our criminal code is therefore recommended to your consideration.

I have scrupulously avoided any intereference in the wars and contentions which have recently distracted Europe. During the late conflict between Austria and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that the latter might become an independant nation. However faint the prospet at the time appeared, I thought it my duty, in accordance with the general sentiment of the American people, who deeply sympatised with the Magyar patriots, to stand prepared upon the contingency of the establishment by them of a permanent government, to be the first to welcome independant Hungary into the family of nations. I invested an agent, then in Europe, with power to declare our willingness promptly to recognize her independance in the event of her ability to sustain it. The powerful intervention of Russia in the contest extinguished the hopes of the struggling Magyars. The United States did not at any time interfere in the contest; but the feelings of the nation were strongly enlisted in the cause, by these sufferings of a brave people who had made a gallant though unsuccessful effort to be free.

Our claims upon Portugal have been, during the past year, presented with renewed vigor, and it has been my object to employ every effort of honorable diplomacy to procure the adjustment. Our late Charged' Affairs at Lisbon, the Hon. G. W. Hopkins, made able and energetic, but unsuccessful efforts, to settle these unpleasant matters of controversy, and to obtain indemnity for the wrongs which were the subjects of complaint. Our present Charge will also bring to the prosecution of these claims ability and zeal The revolutionary and distracted condition of Portugal in past times has been represented as one of the leading causes of her delay in indemnifying our suffering citizens; but I must now say it is a matter of profound regret that these claims have not yet been settled. The omission of Portugal to do justice to the American claimants has now assumed a character so grave and serious that I shall shortly make it the subject of a special message to Congress with a view to such ultimate action as your wisdom and patriotism may suggest.

With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Italian States, we still maintain our accustomed amicable relations.

During the recent revolutions in the Papal States our Charg ed' Affaires at Rome has been unable to present his letter of credence which, indeed, he was directed by my predecessor to withhold, until he should receive further orders. Such was the unsettled condition of things in those States, that it was not deemed expedient to give him any instructions on the subject of the credential letter, different from those which he had been presented by the late administration, until the 25th of June last, when, in consequence of the want of correct information of the exact state of things at that distance from us, he was instructed to exercise his own discretion in presenting himself to the then existing government, if in his judgment sufficiently stable; or, if not, to await further events. Since that period, Rome has undergone another revolution, and he abides the establishment of a government sufficiently permanent to justify opening diplomatic intercourse with it.

With the republic of Mexico it is our true policy to cultivate the most friendly relations. Since the ratification of the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, nothing has occured of a serious character to disturb them. A faithful observance of the treaty and a sincere respect for her rights, cannot fail to secure the lasting confidence and friendship of that Republic The Message of my predecessor to the House of Representatives, of the 8th of February last, communicating, in compliance with the resolution of that body, a copy of a paper called a *Protocol*, signed at Querataro, on the 30th May, 1848, by the commissioners of the U. States, and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican government, having been a subject of correspondence between the department of State and the envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic accredited to this government. A trascript of that correspondence is herewith submitted.

The Commissioners on the part of the United States, for making the boundary between the two Republics, though delayed in reaching San Diego, by unforseen obstacles, arrived at that place within a short period after the time required by the Treaty and was then joined by the commissioners on the part of Mexico. They entered upon the duties of their office, and at the date of the latest intelligence from that quarter, some progress had been made in the survey. The expenses incident to the organization of the commission and its conveyance to the point where it was to begin, have so much reduced the fund appropriated by Congress, that a further sum to cover the charges which must be incurred during the fiscal year will be necessary. The great length of frontier along which the boundary extends, the nature of the adjacent territory, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, except at near the extremes of the line, renders it also indispensible that a liberal provision should be made to meet the necessary charges during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1851. I accordingly recommended this subject to your attention.

In the adjustment of the claims of American citizens in Mexico, provided for by the late treaty, the employment of Counsel on the part of the Government, may become important for the purpose of assisting the Commissioners in protecting the interest of the United States. I recommended this subject to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

Complaints have been made in regard to the inefficiency of the means provided by the government of New Grenada for transporting the United States mail across the Isthmus of Panama, pursuant to our postal Convention with that Republic, of the 6th March, 1844.

Our Charge d'Affairs at Bogoda has been directed to make such representations to the Government of New Grenada as will, it is hoped, lead to a prompt removal of this cause of complaint.

The sanguinary civil war with which the Republic of Venezuela has for some time past been ravaged, has been brought to a close. In its progress, the rights of some of our citizens resident, or trading there, are violated. The restoration of order will afford the Venezuelian Government an opportunity to examine and redress these grievances, and others of longer standing which our representatives at Caraccas have hitherto ineffectually urged upon the attention of that government.

The extension of the coast of the United States on the Pacific and the unexampled rapidity with which the inhabitants of California especially are increasing in number, have imparted new consequence to our relations with other countries which border upon that ocean. It is probable that the intercourse between those countries and our possessions in that quarter particularly with the Republic of Chili, will become extensive and mutually advantageous in proportion as California and Oregon shall increase in population and wealth. It is desirable, therefore, that this government should do every thing in its power to foster and strengthen its relations with the states, and that the spirit of amity between us should be mutual and cordial. I recommend the observance of the same curse towards all other American states. The United States stand as the Great American power to which, as their natural ally and friend, and they will always be disposed first to look for mediation and assistance in the event of any collision between them and any European nation.

As such we may often kindly mediate in their behalf without entangling ourselves in foreign wars, or unnecessary controversies. Whenever the faith of our Treaties with any of them shall require our inteference, we must necessarily interpose.

A convention has been negotiated with Brazil providing for the satisfaction of American claims on that government and it will be submitted to the Senate. Since the last Session or Congress we have received an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that Empire and our relations with it are founded upon the most amicable understanding.

Your attention is earnestly invited to an amendment of our existing laws, relating to the African Slave trade, with a view to the suppression of that barbarous traffic. It is not to be denied that this trade is still in part carried on by means of vessels, built in the United States, and owned and navigated by some of our citizens. The correspondence between the Department of State, and the Minister and Consul of the United States at Rio de Janerio, which has from time to time been laid before Congress, represents that it is a customary device to evade the penalties of the laws by means of sea letters. Vessels sold in Brazil, when provided with such papers by the Consul, instead of returning to the United States for a new Register, proceed at once to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of obtaining cargoes of slaves. Much additional information of the same character has recently been transmitted to the Department of State. It has not been considered the policy of our laws to subject an American citizen who, in a foreign county, purchases a vessel built in the United States, to the inconvenience of sending her home for a new Register before permitting her to proceed on a voyage. Any alteration which might have a tendency to impede the free transfer of property in vessels, between our citizens, or the free navigation of those vessels between different parts of the world, when employed in lawful commerce, should be well and cautiously considered; but I trust your wisdom will devise a method by which our general policy in this respect may be preserved; and at the same time, the abuse of our flag, by means of sea letters, in the manner indicated, may be prevented.

Having ascertained that there is no prospect of the re-union of the five States of Central America, which formerly composed the republic of that name, we have separately negotiated with some of them treaties of amity and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate.

A contract having been concluded with the State of Nicaragua by a company of American citizen, for the purpose of constructing a ship canal through the territory of that State, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, I have directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging both governments to protect those who shall engage in it, and prefect the work.

All nations are invited by the State of Nicaragua to enter into the same treaty stipulation with her, and the benefit to be derived by each from such an arrangement will be the protection of this great inter-oceanic communication against any power which might seek to obstruct it, or to monopolize its advantages. All States entering into such a treaty will enjoy the right of passing through the canal, on the payment of the same tolls. The work, if contracted under these guarantees, will be a bond of peace, instead of a subject of contention and strife, between the nations of the earth. Should the great maritime States of Europe consent to this arrangement, (and we have no reason to suppose that a proposition so fair and honorable will be opposed by any) the energies of their people and ours will co-operate in promoting the success of the enterprise.

I do not recommend any appropriation from the national treasury for this purpose, nor do I believe that such an appropriation is necessary. Private enterprise, if properly protected, will complete the work should it prove feasible. The parties who have procured the charter from Nicaragua for its construction, desire no assistance from this government beyond its protection; and they profess that having examined the proposed line of communication, they will be ready to commence the undertaking whenever that protection shall be extended to them.—Should there appear to be reason, on examining the whole evidence, to entertain a serious doubt of the practicability of constructing such a canal, that doubt could be speedily solved by an actual exploration of the route. Should such a work be constructed under the common protection of all nations, for equal benefits to all, it would be neither just nor expedient that any great maritime state should command the communication. The territory through which the canal may be opened ought to be freed from the claims of any foreign power. No such power should occupy the position that would enable it hereafter to exercise so controlling an influence over the commerce of the world, or to obstruct a highway which ought to be dedicated to the common use of mankind.

The route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and Panama are also worthy of our serious consideration. They did not fail to engage the attention of my predecessor. The negotiator of the treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidelgo, was instructed to offer a very large sum of money for this right of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican government did not accede to the proposition for the purchase of right of way, probably because it had already contracted with private individuals for the construction of a passage from the Guassaculco river to Tehuantepec. I shall not renew any proposition to purchase for money a right which ought to be equally secured to all nations, on payment of a reasonable toll to the owners of the improvement, who would doubtless be well contented with that compensation and the guarantees of the maritime states of the world, in seperate treaties negotiated with Mexico, binding her and them to protect those who should construct the work.

Such guarantees would do more to secure the completion of the communication through the territory of Mexico than any other reasonable consideration that could be offered; and as Mexico herself would be the greatest gainer by the opening of this communication between the Gulf and the Pacific Ocean, it is presumed that she would not hesitate to yield her aid in the manner proposed, to accomplish an improvement so important to her best interests.

We have reason to hope that the proposed railroad across the Isthmus of Panama will be successfully constructed, under the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and exchanged by my predecessor, on the the 30th day of June, 1848, which guarantees the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus, and the rights of sovereignty and property of New Grenada over that territory, with a view that the transit from ocean to ocean may not be interrupted or embarrassed during the existence of the treaty. It is our policy to encourage every practicable route across the Isthmus, which connects North or South America, either by railroad or canal, which the energy and enterprise of our citizens may induce them to complete; and I condider it obligatory upon me to adopt that policy.

To the territory of the United States on the Pacific, the success of our persevering and benevolent citizens who have repaired to that remote quarter in christianizing the nations and inducing them to adopt a system of government and laws suitable to their capacity and wants, and the use made by our numerous whale ships of the harbors of the islands, as places of resort for obtaining refreshments and repairs, all combine to render their destiny peculiarly interesting to us. It is our duty to encourage the authorities of those islands to increased efforts to improve and elevate their moral and political condition; and we should make reasonable allowances for the difficulties inseperable from this task. We desire that those islanders may maintain their independance, and that other nations should concur in this sentiment. We could in no event be indifferent to the dominion of any other power. The principal commercial States have in this a common interest, and it is to be hoped that no one of them will attempt to interpose obstacles to the continued independence of the islands.

The receipts of the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, were in cash, $48.820,997,50, and in treasury notes, funded, $10,-830,000, and the expenditures for the same time, were in cash, $46,797,667,82, and in treasury notes funded, $10,833,000, making an aggregate of $67,-631,667,82.

The accounts and estimates, which will be submitted in the report of the Secretary of the treasury show that there will probably be a deficit, occasioned by the expenses of the Mexican war and treaty, on the first of July next, of $5,828.121,66, and for the first of July, 1851, of $10,547,093,73, making in the whole a probable deficit to be provided for of $16,375,214,39. The extraordinary expences of the war with Mexico, and the purchase of California and New Mexico exceeded in amount this deficit, together with the loans heretofore made for those objects. I therefore suggest that authority be given to borrow whatever sum may be necessary to cover that deficit, and I recommended the observance of strict economy in the appropriation and expenditure of the public money.

I recommend the revision of the existing tariff and its adjustment on a basis which may augment the revenue. I do not doubt the right or duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may place home labor on a sure and permanent footing, and by due encouragement to manufactures, give a new and increased stimulus to agriculture, and promote the developement of our common country. Believing that to the attainments of these ends, (as well as the necessary augmentation of the revenue and prevention of fraud,) a system of specific duties is best adapted, I strongly recommend to Congress the adoption of that system, fixing the duties at rates high enough to afford substantial encouragement to our own industry, and at the same time so adjusted as to insure stability.

The question of the continuance of the Sub-treasury system is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress. If continued, important modifications of it appears to be indispensable.

For further details and views of the above and other matters connected with commerce, the finances and the revenue, I refer to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. No direct aid has been given by the general government to the improvement of agriculture, except by the expenditure of small sums for the collection and publication of agricultural statistics, and for some chemical analysises, which have thus far been paid for out of the patent fund.

This aid, in my opinion is wholly inadequate to give this branch of American industry that encouragement which it merits. I respectfully recommend the establishment of an agricultural bureau to be connected with the Department of the Interior. To elevate the social condition of the agriculturalist—to increase his prosperity—and to extend his means of usefulness, by multiplying his sources of information, should be the study of every statesman, and the primary object of every legislator.

No civil government having been provided by congress for California, the people of that Territory impelled by the necessity of their political condition recently met in Convention, for the purpose of forming a Constitution and state Government, which the latest advices give me reason to suppose has been accomplished; and it is believed they will shortly apply for the admission of California into the Union as a sovereign State. Should such be the case, and should their Constitution be conformable to the requirements of the Constitution of the U. States I recommend their application to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The people of New Mexico will also, it is believed at no distant period, present themselves for admission into the Union. Preparitory to the admission of California and New Mexico, they will have instituted for themselves, a republicen form of government, "laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem to themselves most likely to effect their safety and happiness." By awaiting their action all cause of uneasiness may be avoided and confidence and kind feeling preserved. With a view of maintaining the harmony and tranquility so dear to all, we should abstain from the introduction of those exciting topics of a sectional character, hitherto producing paiful apprehensions in the public mind; and I repeat the solemn warning of the first, most illustrious of my predecessors, against furnishing "any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discrimination.

A Collector has been appointed at San Francisco under the act of Congress extending the revenue laws over California, and measures have been taken to organize the custom houses at that and other points mentioned in that act, at the earliest period praticable. The collector proceeded overland, and advices have not yet been received of his arrival at San Francisco. Meanwhile, it is understood, that the customs have continued to be collected there by officers acting under the military authority, as they were during the administration of my predecessor. It will, I think, be expedient to confirm the collections and direct the avails (with such allowances as Congress may think fit to authorize) to be expended within the territory or to be paid into the Treasury for the purpose of meeting the appropriations for the improvements of its rivers and harbors.

A party engaged in the coast survey was dispatched to Oregon in January last; according to the late advices they had not left California, and directions have been given to them, as soon as they should have fixed on the sites of the two light houses and the buoys authorized to be constructed and placed in Oregon, to proceed without delay to make reconnoisance of the most important points on the coast of California, and especially to examine and determine on sights for light houses on that coast—the speedy erection of which is urgently demanded by a very rapidly increased commerce.

I have transferred the Indian agencies from Upper Missouri and Council Bluffs to Santa Fe and Salt Lake, and have caused to be appointed sub-agents in the valleys of the Gila, the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. Still further legal provisions will be necessary for the effectual and successful extension of our system of Indian intercourse over the new territories.

I recommend the establishment of a branch mint in California, as it will, in my opinion, afford important facilities to those engaged in mining, as well as to the Government in the disposal of their mineral lands.

I also recommend that commissions be organized by Congress to examine and decide upon the validity of the present subsisting land titles in California and New Mexico, and that provision be made for the establisment of offices of Surveyor General in New Mexico, California, and Oregon, and for the surveying and bringing into the market the public lands in those territories. Those lands remote in position and difficult of access, ought to be disposed of on terms liberal to all, but especially favorable to early emigrants. In order that the situation and character of the principal mineral deposits in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineralogical exploration be connected with a general survey, and that the mineral lands be divided into small lots suitable for mining, and be disposed by sale or lease so as to give our citizens an opportunity of procuring a permanent right of property in the soil. This would seem to be as important to the success of mining as of agricultural pursuits.

The great mineral wealth of California and the advantages which its ports and harbors and those of Oregon afford to commence, especially with the islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and the populous regions of Eastern Asia, make it certain that there will arise in a few years large and prosperous communities on our western coast.

It therefore becomes important that a line of communication the best and most expeditious of which the county will admit, should be opened within the territory of the United States, from the navigable waters of the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. Opinion as elicited and expressed by two large and respectable Conventions lately assembled at St. Louis and Memphis, points to a Railroad, as that which, if practicable, will best meet the wishes and wants of the county; but this, if in successful operation, would be a work of great national importance and of a value to the country which it would be difficult to estimate.

It ought also to be regarded as an undertaking of vast magnitude and expense, and one which must, if it be indeed practicable, encounter many difficulties in its construction and use. Therefore, to avoid failure and disappointment—to enable Congress to take into consideration the condition of the country through which it must pass—to ascertain whether the work be feasible, and if it be found so, whether it should be undertaken as a national improvement or left to individual enterprise, and in the latter alternative, what aid, if any, ought to be extended to it by the government. I recommend as a preluminary measure a careful reconnoisance of the several proposed routes by a scientific corps and a report as to the practicability of making such a road with an estimate of the cost of its construction and support.

For further views on this and other matters connected with the duties of the Home Department, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

I recommend early appropriations for continuing the river and harbor improvements which have been already begun, and also for the construction of those for which estimates have been made, as well as for examinations and estimates preparatory to the commencement of such others as the wants of the country, and especially the advance of our population over new districts, and the extension of commerce may render necessary. The estimated amount which can be advaitageously expended within the limit of the fiscal year, under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, accompanies the report of the Secretary of War, to which I respectfully invite the attention of Congress.

The accession of territory made by a late treaty with Mexico, has greatly extended our exposed frontier, and rendered its defense more difficult. That treaty has also brought us under obligations to Mexico, to comply with which a military force is requisite; but our military establishment is not materially changed as to its efficiency, from the condition in which it stood before the Mexican war.

Great embarrassment has resulted from the effect upon rank in the army heretofore given to brevet and staff commissions. The views of the Secretary of War upon this subject are deemed important, and if carried into effect, will, it is believed, promote the harmony of the service. The plan proposed for retiring disabled officers and providing for an asaylum for such of the rank and file as from age, wounds, and other infirmities, occasioned by service, have become unfit to perform their respective duties, is recommended as a means of increasing the efficiency of the army, and as an act of justice due from a grateful country to the faithful soldiers.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a full and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the present year. Our citizens engaged in the legitimate pursuits of commerce, have enjoyed its benefits. Wherever our national vessels have gone they have been received with kindness and courtesy, and they have, on all occasions, pursued a course of strict neutrality in accordance with the policy of our government. The naval force at present in commission, is as large as admissible, and the number of men authorised by Congress to be employed. I invite your attention to the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of a re-organization of the Navy, in various grades of officers, and the establishment of a retired list for such of the officers as are disqualified for active and effective service. Should Congress adopt some such measure as has been recommended, it will greatly increase the efficiency of the Navy, and reduce its expenditures.

I also ask your attention to the views expressed by him in reference to the employment of war steamers, and in regard to the contracts for the transportation of the United States Mails, and the operations of the system upon the prosperity of the Navy.

By an act of Congress passed August 14, 1848, provision was made for extending post office and mail accommodations to California and Oregon. Exertions have been made to execute that law, but the limited provisions of the act—the inadequacy of the means it authorises, the ill adaptation of the post office laws to the situation of that country, and the measure of the compensation for services allowed by those laws, compared with the prices of labor and rents in California, render those exertions in a great degree ineffectual. More particular and efficient provision by law is required on this subject.

The act of 1845 reducing postage, has now, by its operation during four years, produced results fully showing that the income resulting from such reduced postage is sufficient to sustain the whole expense of the services of the Post Office Department, not including the cost of transportation in mail steamers on the line from New York to Chagres, or from Panama to Astoria, which have not been considered by Congress as properly belonging to the mail service.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress whether a further reduction by Congress should not now be made, more particularly on the letter correspondence. These should be relieved from their unjust burthen of transporting and delivering the franking matter of Congress, for which provision should be made from the Treasury.

I confidently believe that a change may be made reducing all single letter postage to the uniform rate of five cents, regardless of distance, without thereby imposing any greater tax on the treasury than that which constitutes a very moderate compensation for this public service, and I therefore respectfully recommend such a reduction. Should Congress prefer to abolish the franking privilege entirely, it seems probable that no demand on the treasury would result from the proposed reduction of postage. Whether any other further diminution should now be made, or the result of the reduction of five cents, which I have recommended should be first tested, is submitted to your decision.

Since the commencement of the last Session of Congress a postal treaty with Great Britain has been received and ratified and such regulations have been framed by the Post Office Departments of the two countries, in pursuance of that treaty as to carry its provisions into full operation. The attempt to extend this favorable arrangement through England to France has not been equally successful, but the purpose has not been abandoned.—For a particular view of the condition of the Post Office Department and other matters connected with that portion of the public service, I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General.

By acts of 3d of March, 1849, a Board was constituted to make arrangements for taking the seventh census, composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and Postmaster General; and it was made the duty of this board to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules for collecting statistical tables, under proper heads; such information as to mingle agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and such other topics as would exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education and resources of the country. The duties enjoined on the Census Board thus established having been perfected, it now rests with congress to enact a law carrying into effect the provisions of the constitution which requires an actual enumeration of the people of the United States within the ensuing year.

Among the duties conferred, the constitution of the general government is one of limited and local application, but not on that account the less obligatory. I allude to the trust committed to congress, as the exclusive legislator and sole guardian of the interests of the District of Columbia. I beg to commend these interests to your kind attention.

As the national metropolis, the city of Washington, must be an object of general interest, and founded as it was under the auspices of him whose immortal name it bears, its claims to the fostering care of Congress, present themselves with additional strength; whatever can contribute to its prosperity, must enlist the feelings of its constitutional guardians, and command their favorable consideration.

Our government is one of limited powers, and its successful administration eminently depends on the confinement of each of its co-ordinate branches within its own appropriate sphere. The first section of the constitution ordains that "all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The Executive has authority to recommend—not to dictate—measures to Congress. Having performed that duty, the executive department of the Government cannot rightfully control the decision of Congress on any subject of legislation, until that subject shall have been officially submitted to the President for approval. The check provided by the constitution in the clause conferring the qualified veto, will never be exercised by me, except in a case contemplated by the Father of the Republic. I view it as an extreme measure, to be resorted to only in extraordinary cases; as, when it may become necessary to defend the Executive against the encroachments of the legislative power, or to prevent hasty and inconsiderate, or unconstitutional legislation.

It is under these circumstances only that the elector can feel that, in the choice of the law maker, he is himself truly a component part of the sovereign power of the nation. With equal care we should study to defend the rights of the Executive and Judicial departments. Our government can only be preserved in its purity by the suppression and entire elimination of every claim or tendency of one co-ordinate branch to encroach upon another. With the strict observance of this rule and the other injunctions of the constitution—with a sedulous observance of that respect and love of the union of the States which our fathers cherished and enjoined upon their children—and with the aid of that overruling Providence which has so long and kindly guarded our liberties and institutions, we may reasonably expect to transmit them with their innumerable blessings to the remotest posterity. But attachment to the union of the States should be habitually fostered in every American heart. For more than half a century, during which kingdoms and empires have fallen, this Union remained unshaken. The patriots who formed it have long since decended to the grave; yet still it remains the proudest monument to their memory, and the object of affection and admiration with every one worthy to bear the American name.

In my judgment its dissolution would be the greatest of calamities, and to avert that, should be the study of every American. Upon its preservation must depend our own happiness and that of countless generations to come. Whatever dangers may threaten it, I shall stand by it, and maintain it in its integrity to the full extent of the obligation imposed, and the power conferred upon me by the constitution.

Z. TAYLOR.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA—ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

New York, 26, 2½ P. M.

The Empire City, From Chagres, with dates from California to the 15th ult—two weeks later—was brought to Panama by the Steamer Panama, which had 250 passengers.

The Empire City has $400,000 in gold dust—chiefly consigned to parties in New York. She brought no mail, as that was left to come by the Falcon.

The overland trains that left last summer had all arrived out in safety.

An election was held in California on the 10th of November, to vote on the constitution, for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Members of Congress and State Legislature.

It was the general impression that T. H. Burnett would be elected Governor.

The election in San Francisco ran in favor of Rodman M. Price and G. S. Wright for members fo Congress.

The whole democratic ticket was elected in San Francisco.

Cutler, the Whig candidate for Governor ran on the People's ticket.

It is now pretty nearly ascertained that T. Butler King will not be elected to the United States Senate.

The Legislature will contain a large democratic majority. The chances now stand in favor of Wm. M'Kendree Gwinn and C. J. Fremont.

Great activity prevails in San Francisco and buildings are rapidly going up. Carpenter's pay was $16 per day.

Sacramento City was also in a flourishing condition.

The rainy season had commenced and the roads leading to the mines were almost impassible.

The Juba river has risen five feet. It was thought that there would be much suffering at the mines.

Gold continues as plentiful as ever.

The steamer Senator was running on the Sacramento.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.

Markets.—Flour rose rapidly after the departure of the last steamer. Sales at $23 a 25 per barrel, but has since receded a shade. Several cargoes were expected from Chili. Pork had also advanced and still tended upward. Lumber was in brisk demand, and the rainy season has helped prices. Tobacco was firm. Sugar was scarce and advancing. Exchange on New York was from 5 to 7 per cent., short sight.

No. 1, REED HOUSE,
Importation upon Importation!

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS, START NOT!

THE New Goods we are receiving were imported, not, however by ourselves, from any further east than New York, where even in that great emporium many an importer has, to his utter dismay, seen his goods selling in the auction room at two-thirds their cost. Our Goods, we observe, were purchased in New York and here is our motto:

WE WILL CONTINUE TO UNDERSELL AS USUAL!

Let the arrivals purport to be from Manufacturers, direct from Europe, or direct from Asia, across the Pacific, or across the Atlantic—Let the goods be puffed on the high or low pressure system, by advertisements bearing the devices of Empires, Kingdoms or Republics, and displayed by Old Jews, New Jews, or Gentiles, in one or two, or even eight room stores, No. 1, Reed House will maintain the well earned reputation of the CHEAPEST!

A large stock of Dry Goods already opened for examination, and many more coming. In fact our importations will not close until the demand ceases.

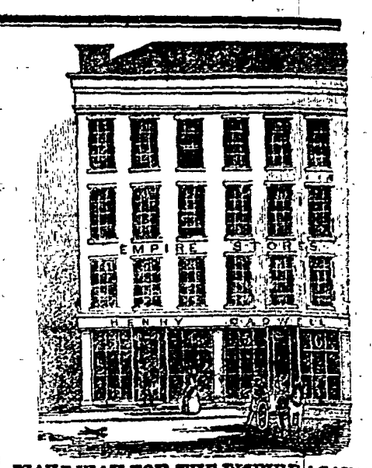
J. D. CLARK.

Erie, Sept 28, 1849. 20

LOOKING GLASSES.—A large assortment of Gilt and Mahogany frames, together with plates of different sizes for resetting old frames.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

November 21, 1849.



MAKE WAY FOR THE EMPIRE AGAIN.

WE stop the press to announce the second arrival of H. CADWELL from the Atlantic cities with the largest assortment of choice goods ever landed upon the lake shores. We omit our catalogue of goods, lest the printer should be grumbling about extras, but we respectfully invite the citizens of Erie and adjoining counties to call and examine our large stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS—OUR STOCK OF ONE HUNDRED TONS

Well assorted Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Chains, Horseshoes, Crowbars, Anvils, Vices &c. Also, a large assortment of Shelf and Saddlery Hardware, Springs, Axle Arms, Hand, Circle, Mill, Cross-Cut and Tenant Saws, &c. A very extensive assortment of

Crockery and Glassware,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES; BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

A large stock of Gents, Ladies, Misses Metalic Overshoes; an extensive variety of Mens and Boys Caps, Buffalo Robes, Muffs, Capes and Boas, Umbrellas, &c. &c. Suffice to say we will sell by the piece as good a piece of English Print at 9 cents as is jobbed in New York at 10 cents, and as good an American Print at 8 cts as is sold in New York at 9. Fine Lustred Plaid Alpacas from 25 to 31 cents. *THREE HUNDRED SHAWLS* of every quality and variety. *FOUR HUNDRED PATTERNS* of Dress Silks,

From 50 cts to $2 per Yard.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY AND FINE DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

At the above low prices. Again we invite our friends here, and also from a distance, to an examination of an assortment of

$75,000 worth

OF THE RICHEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS

to be found west of New York and if our friends from a distance are not satisfied that they can buy goods at the Empire Store, takin our assortment through, cheaper than they can in Buffalo, we will pay their expenses while here.

Erie, Nov. 10, 1849. H. CADWELL.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON,

KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st, NORTH LATITUDE.—Front Window, sticks cut about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may see without trouble or expence.

SECTION 2d, SILVER STAR, may be found a variety of Card cases, silver combs, diamond, torquiois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver. Patent Lever, Anchor and Lepin duplex and common escapement Watches, gold guard and fob chains steel do. Soup Ladles, (Bagley Gold pens.)

SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles.

SECTION 5.—Pen and jack Knives, Razors and Strops, Shears and Scissors, finger Rings steel Beads and Clasps and tassels, silk Purses, tooth Brushes, shaving do. fine Ivory Combs, shell, horn, Buffalo horn, back and side Combs; steel Pens, Needles, pocket Ink stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Envelopes, note Paper, visiting Cards, tuning forks, sheet Music and Prescriptors.

SECTION 6. SIDE CASE.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Britannia Castors, Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—Gerondole, Britannia Tea Sets, extra Coffee and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and pocket Books, spool Racks, Dolls, ivory handle Knives and Forks, common backgammon Boards, Dominos, money Belts, Port Folios, navy and revenue Buttons, fancy Fans, &c.

SECTION 8—Contains Brss Viols, Violins; Guitars, Flutes, Clarionetts, Fingelets, Fifes Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 9, SOUTH SIDE.—Front Window, contents vary but little from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1849.

☞ *In consequence of a press of advertising favors and the room necessarily occupied by the Message, our editorial and news departments have been cut short this week. We were in hopes of being able to obtain a copy of the message by mail, and thereby avoid the errors of a telegraphic report, and waited for that purpose until yesterday before putting it in type, but were disappointed. The errors, however, are not so material as to prevent the intelligent reader from comprehending what the President really means.*

TAVERN LICENSES.—Those of our friends who wish to advertise for License at the February Court, through the columns of the *Observer*, will take notice that their petitions must be inserted in the next number.

AN ORGANIZATION AT LAST.—Well, the long agony is over, and HOWELL COBB, democrat, of Georgia, is *Speaker* of the House of *Representatives*, and consequently faction and trickery, bargain and bribery, have all been knocked on the head. This result, so "devoutly to be wished for," was brought about on Saturday by the House adopting a resolution to ballot four times, and if there was no election by a majority of the whole before the fourth trial, then the candidate *having the highest* number upon that *ballot, should be declared Speaker.* Upon the first ballot the vote stood: Winthrop, 99; Cobb, 95; Wilmot 9. *No election. Second ballot, Winthrop,* 92; Cobb, 96; Wilmot, 9. *No election.* Third ballot, Winthrop, 97; Cobb, 97; Wilmot, 9. *No election*, and the House *proceeded* to the *fourth* ballot, a plurality electing, with the following result: Cobb, 102; Winthrop, 100; Wilmot 8; scattering, 13. The tellers then proclaimed Mr. Cobb elected, and he was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Winthrop and M'Dowell, upon teking which he briefly addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: It would be useless to disguise the fact that I feel deeply embarrassed in taking this chair under the circumstances attending my election. I am concious of the difficulties by which this position is surrounded at this time. The peculiar organization of this body is exhibited in our proceedings since we first met. The nature and character of the various important and exciting questions of public policy which will engage our attention during the present session of Congress, conspire to render the duties of this office peculiarly embarrassing, onerous and responsible. I may be permitted therefore, to ask, in advance, your generous aid and support in the effort I shall make, firmly, faithfully and impartially, to discharge its duties. The country has been looking with anxiety to our efforts to effect an organization, and the people will continue to regard with interest every step we take in our legislative course. Our duties will be laborious—our responsibility great. Let us, then, in view of these considerations, invoke, *in the discharge of these duties, a patriotism* as broad as the Union, and as comprehensive as the nature and character of her various interests and institutions.—Guided by this spirit, under the blessings of Heaven, our action will result in the continued prosperity of our common country. Accept, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgment for the honor you have conferred on me, in electing me your presiding officer during the present Congress.

Thus, after four weeks spent in ineffectual balloting, and worse than useless wrangling, has the House effected an organization by adopting the plurality rule—a measure that could have been resorted to with as much propriety at the close of the *first* week of the session as now. To our mind it was just as *manifest* at that time that the hydra head of disunion, which has reared itself north and south, would never allow an organization as long as it could prevent it; and, as parties stood, that was easy so long as it required a majority to elect. It was, then, unquestionably the duty of Congress to have adopted this course long ago, and thus nipped faction in the bud.—But we are not disposed to be captious now—we feel too well satisfied with the final result. That Howell Cobb is every way qualified for Speaker, even *Greelyized*, whigery will not deny; and although we are not disposed to chronicle his election as a purely party triumph, we may be allowed to say that a better democrat of the *Union*—and the *whole* Union—is not to be found. Elected by a minority vote, we sincerely trust he will not descend to the level, in *forming the committees*, of an "accomplished Winthrop." Let *that* be the sole province of whigs—the Democracy want none of it! Selected by the votes of *members representing* Democratic districts, and claiming themselves to be democrats, Robert C. Winthrop became a partizan Speaker in every sense of the word. In *appointing committees*, in deciding points of order, in all the duties of the station he was *thus* called to fill, from the time he took the chair until he vacated it *on the third of March last, he knew no rule of action* but that of party! *Such* a speaker we trust Mr. Cobb will *not be!*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In another part of our paper will be found this long looked for, long expected, veritable document. Having been so *long* expected, we did not deem it necessary to change the order of things by getting it out in a *hurry*. Besides, we could not, however much we might have desired to do so, have given it to our readers in advance of our regular publication day. Our cotemporaries of the *Gazette*, however, showed a commendable spirit of enterprise by going to the trouble and expense of telegraphing and issuing it on Tuesday morning, the day after its delivery. We trust they will reap their reward for so doing, if not in this world, at least in the world to come; which *latter*, by the by, we think from our experience in the newspaper business, is a good deal more probable than the *former!*

But to the message itself. It is short, and in that particular commendable,—rather dignified than otherwise, and, like *every* thing else from the *same source*, as non-committal as it well can be. It opens by communicating the important fact that "sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of our government;" to which the author could with equal truth have added, "forty of which time I have passed in the camp, and during all that period never exercised the right of a freeman, by voting." This would have shown to the country how peculiarly qualified he is for his present position, and thus prepared them to receive his suggestions and recommendations in regard to our foreign and domestic affairs, such as finance and tariff, diplomacy, commerce and navigation, without doubts or questions. This was undoubtedly an oversight, and we hasten to make it public. *In regard to* our foreign relations, the President is as "mild as a sucking dove," and declares that with all nations of the earth, except *Portugal*, we have not a semblance of a quarrel. In regard to that power, he more than intimates that if she don't "pay up" and pass receipts, he'll give her a taste of Buena Vista, and for that purpose will, at no distant day, communicate to Congress a message specially dedicated *to her case. With France, we are as* "thick as two thieves," and although we did send Monsieur Poussin home with a flea in his ear, and the mark of the foot of the little state of Delaware upon *his diplomatic* quarters, Louis Napoleon, like a kind, dear good soul as he is, condescended to receive our minister and acknowledge our acquaintance.

In regard to the Tariff, he thinks it ought to be revised for the purpose of increasing revenue and encouraging domestic industry, and to this end prefers a system of specific duties to *ad valorum*. This part is peculiarly whig. How the revenue is to be increased by a *tariff*, while at the same time importations are to be discouraged, he does not see proper to tell us, but submits *it all* to the "wisdom of Congress." The "wisdom" of all the Congresses that ever assembled, we apprehend, will not be sufficient to solve such an absurdity.

If the Sub-Treasury system is continued, he thinks "important modifications" are "indispensable," but in what particular he *deems* it necessary to modify that system, he leaves us as much in the dark as though he had not spoken. A plain-spoken *party* President would have said in what, *particular* the system was bad, and given his reasons; but not so with this "no-party" Executive—it is all "submitted to the *wisdom of Congress.*"

In regard to the use of the veto, the President appears to have modified, somewhat, the doctrine *laid down* by him in that celebrated electioneering document, the Allison letter. In that, if we recollect correctly, he deprecated the use of the "*one man power*," except upon one contingency—a manifest violation of the constitution. In his message he tells us that in addition to preventing "unconstitutional and hasty legislation," the veto power is sometimes "necessary to *defend* the Executive against the *encroachments* of the legislative power." This is a surrender of the whole ground, and effectually silences whig objection to this necessary part of our political system. But we have neither time nor room for further comment, and will therefore reserve what we have to say, until a more convenient season.

☞ By special invitation we dined on Christmas with our friend, Maj. Brown, mine host of Brown's Hotel.—The Major sets, probably, the best table this side of the Alleghenies. In addition to the usual courses of a Christmas dinner, Turkey, Chickens, Roast Pig, Roast Beef, &c. the Major served up to his guests a fine fresh Cod, a rarity in these parts, and especially to us.

☞ The Fredonia *Express* has changed hands—Mr. E. F. Foster having bought out the interest of J. P. Cobb in the concern. Hon. T. A. Osborn remains as principle Editor.

☞ That old champion of democracy and the rights of the people, "*The Lycoming Gazette*," comes to us now in an entire new dress, and looks, for all the world, as proud as a Broadway dandy in white kids. Success to it and its spirited Editor.

☞ Somebody sent us the other day, through the Post Office, a *magnificent* gold pen. As the donor did not send his name with it, and was very particular to disguise his hand writing, we conclude he does not wish us to *chronicle his goods deeds by name, or direct* public attention to his establishment, but intends it as a simple *offering of good will and respect*. We shall, therefore, esteem it as such, and look upon it hereafter, not as the reward of a "puff," but a present of one whose good wishes it will always be our endeavor to merit.

☞ We had *that Turkey for our Christmas dinner*, thanks to one of the best *democrats of Greene township*. Our friend of the *Washington Examiner* will please note the fact.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—*In compliance* with numerous requests, the Exhibition given by the Universalist Sunday School, on Christmas night, will be repeated on Tuesday evening, January 1st, 1850, to *commence* at 6 o'clock precisely.

Tickets of admission, 12½ cents each, for sale at the Book Stores of the Messrs. Spafford, by the committee of teachers, and *at the door on the above evening.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., by Rev. Ezra Jones, Mr. D. B DERBY, formerly of Mayville, N. Y., and Miss ELSIE, *daughter of David Burton of this City.*

With the above notice came a very acceptable remembrance, for which we return our young friends the thanks of all who partook of their bounty.

On the same day by the same, Mr. George Brubaker of this City, and Miss Abbey Harriet Bliss of North East

On the 27th inst., by Rev. John Prussor, Asa Battles, Esq., Post Master of Girard, and Miss Sarah M. Hinds of that place.

☞ WORMS.—As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the *proprietors of M'Lane's Vermifuge beg* leave to call upon parents, soliciting their *attention to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying and often fatal enemies of children. The invention is by a physician* of great experience in Virginia, and after using it for several years in his own practice, and finding its success so universal, he has been induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap but certain and excellent medicine.

Sold by Carter & Brother and J. H. Burton, Erie, Pa.

☞ A PRIME ARTICLE.—Are any afflicted with pains, *bruises, cuts, or sores* of any kind? Let them read W. B. Sloan's advertisement in another column. We believe his Ointment to be a prime article for anything of the kind, and no humbug. *Try a little of it before you suffer anylonger. It can be* had at nearly all the stores in this place.—*Knox Intelligencer.*

☞ See Agent's names at the head of Sloan's Column. For further particulars and testimonials, get Pamphlets of Agents.

☞ **Religious Notice.**—The third Lecture in the course *in illustration and defence of Universalism*, will be delivered in the Universalist Church to-morrow evening. Subject—"The Person of Christ." Dec 29

J. W. WETMORE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

In Walker's Office, on Seventh Street, Erie, Pa.

O. Yes, Oysters! Oysters!

HOTELS and *Private families* can be supplied *with a superior* quality of OYSTERS by application at the EAGLE SALOON, State street, under Williams' Exchange office, Erie. Erie, Dec. 27, 1849. 32

500 BBLS. City Mills Superfine Flour, *sold* at the lowest market price, at C. M. TIBBALS, Erie, Dec. 29, 1849. Cheapside.

Erie County ss.

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the *Sheriff* of said County greeting. Whereas at an Orphan's Court held at Erie, in and for the county of Erie, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1849, before the Hon. G. Church President, and his associate Justices of the said Court, *the petition of Morgan L. Candee* and Edward Scribner, who represent and hold the interest of Johnston Laird in the property hereinafter mentioned, was presented setting forth.

That Thomas Laird, Esq., late of the borough of Erie, died on or about the first day of April, A. D. 1833, intestate as to the real estate hereinafter described, leaving a widow, to wit: Mary Ann Laird and issue ten children to wit: *Mary Ann*, (intermarried with Doct. Mason C. Kellogg,) *Johnston Laird*, (whose interest *your petitioners are the owners of*) *George B. Laird, William Laird*, who has since deceased leaving a widow and issue two children, to wit: Thomas Laird and Wilson Laird yet in their minority, (for whom Alexander Mehaffey is the lawful guardian) *Jane*, (who was intermarried with Alexander Mehaffey, the said Jane since deceased leaving issue one child, to wit: Thomas L. Mehaffey, now a minor about fourteen years old, who has no guardian) *Thomas Laird, Jr., James La ird*, (who has since died intestate unmarried and without issue) *Margaret Laird*, (who has also died unmarried, *without issue and intestate*) *Emiline Laird, Watson Laird* and *Richard Laird*. The said Thomas Laird, Esq., died seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the following described in lots in the borough of Erie and known by being numbered in the general plan of the town as the same is laid out in Erie to wit: The South half of twelve hundred eighty five, (1285) twelve *hundred and eighty six*, (1286) twelve hundred eighty seven, (1287) the South half of twelve hundred eighty eight, (1288) twelve hundred eighty four. (1284) The North half of thirteen hundred ninety eight and thirteen hundred ninety nine, (1398 and 1399) seven hundred and eleven, (711) seven hundred twelve, (712) seven hundred fourteen, (714) seven hundred and fifteen, (715) seven hundred and eighteen, (718) seven hundred and nineteen, (719) *two thousand* seventy nine, (2079) two thousand eighty, (2080) two thousand eighty one, (2081) two thousand eighty two, (2082) two thousand eighty three, (2083) two *thousand* eighty four, (2084) two thousand eighty five, (2085) two thousand eighty six, (2086) and two thousand eighty seven. (2087) And praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the children and legal representatives of the said Thomas Laird, Esq. deceased, in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole. But if such partition cannot be made then, to value and appraise the same &c., whereupon the said court on the proof and consideration of the premises awarded an inquest for the purposes aforesaid.

We therefore command you that taking with you twelve good and lawful men of your bailwick, you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there in the presence of the parties aforesaid, by you to be warned if being warned they will be present, and having respect to the true valuation thereof and upon the oaths and affirmations *of the said twelve good and lawful men, you make partition* to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said intestate in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed. If directed if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, but if such partition cannot be made thereof, *without prejudice to or spoiling the* whole, then you cause the said inquest to inquire and ascertain whether the same will conveniently accommodate more than one of the said representatives of the said intestate without prejudice to or spoiling the *whole, and if so, how many it will* as aforesaid accommodate, describing each part by metes and bounds, and returning a just valuation of the same.

And if the said inquest by you to be summoned as aforesaid to make the said partition or valuation, shall be of opinion that the premises aforesaid with the appurtenances, cannot be so parted and divided as to accommodate more than one of the said representatives of the said intestate, that then you cause the inquest to *value the whole of the said real estate with the appertances*, having respect to the true valuation thereof according to law.

And that the partition or valuation, so made, you distinctly, openly have before the said justices at Erie, at an Orphan's Court, then to be held on the first Monday in February next, under your hand and seal, and under the hands and seals of those by whose oaths and affirmations you shall make such partition or valuation, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Hon. Gaylord Church, President Judge of our said county, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1849.

JAMES SKINNER, Clerk.

In obedience to the command of the above named writ, I will proceed to execute the same, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1850, on the premises therein described, at which time and place *the parties in interest may* attend if they see fit.

Sheriff's Office, } P. E. BURTON, Sheriff.
Erie: Dec. 25, 1849. } 3in33

NOTICE

IS hereby given that John Knoblo, John Gabel, Lewis Momeyer and others, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1849, filed their petition in the Court of Common Pleas, of Erie county, together with an instrument of writing therein, specifying the object, articles, conditions, name and style, under which they mean to associate for religious purposes, and exhibited the same to the said court, praying the said court to grant them a charter of incorporation under the name and style of the "First United German Evangelical *Lutheran and Reformed* Congregation of St. John's Congregation of Erie and vicinity." Whereupon the said Court perused and examined said instrument, and being satisfied that the objects, articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, appear lawful and not injurious to the community, did direct said writing to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court, notice to be inserted in one newspaper printed in Erie county for at least three weeks, setting forth that this application had been made to said Court, to grant a charter of incorporation, and fixed the first Monday in February, A. D. 1850, for hearing &c. JAMES SKINNER,

Prothonotary's Office, } Prothonotary.
Erie, Dec. 25, 1849. } 3in33

Juliett Browning, by her next friend Nathaniel Potter, vs. Joseph Browning. } In the Common Pleas of Erie county. No. Nov. Term, 1849. Alias subpœna in divorce.

WHEREAS, Juliett Browning by her next friend, Nathaniel Potter, did on the day of May, A. D. 1849, prefer her petition to the said Court, at a Court then held in Erie, in and for said county of Erie, praying that for causes therein set forth, she might be divorced from her husband, Joseph Browning.

Therefore notice is hereby given to the said Joseph Browning, to be and appear before our Judges at Erie, at our county Court of Common Pleas, then to be holden for the county of Erie, on the first Monday of February next, to answer to the said charges in said bill preferred. P. E. BURTON,

Sheriff's Office, } Sheriff.
Erie, Dec. 23, 1849. } 3in33

IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ.:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles. Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago; and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Facilities or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

THIS *Medicine has acquired* a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement *from the secretive* organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rank of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this luxurious preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by the use, with their residences, has been published from time to time; and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value. The afflicted, and those who have not used this medicine are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the *benefits which it alone can bestow.*

"TRUTH IS STRONGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, affected by Sands' Sarsaparilla.

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint, on the contrary, *she constantly grew worse*, and after expending between $75 and $80 with physicians, besides using other remedies *without success*, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway, agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla, in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and was able to go to work in two weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September, 1847.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1847.

A. SMITH McCOTTER, J. P.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS' STANDING.

This cure was effected in July, 1845; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continues good, *July 1849.*

NEW YORK, July 23, 1845.

Messrs. Sands:—Gentlemen—I consider it but an act of justice *to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit* I have received in the cure of an obstinate Cancerous Ulcer on my breast.

I was attended for eighteen months by a regular and skilful physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of the most able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancer were resorted to, by five of the faculty in succession; my breast was burned with caustic three time a day, and for six it was daily syringing with a weak solution of nitric acid, and *the cavity or inner ulcer* was so large that it held over an ounce of the *solution. The doctor probed the ulcer* and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if it could get speedy relief I might submit to the operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined; but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly getting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless.

Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cure by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, *in cases similar to my own*, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long seated character of my disease, produced no very decided change, considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I persevered until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over eleven months since the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. *I therefore pronounce myself* wholly and the cure *entirely effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla as I took no other medicine of any kind during the time I was using it, nor have I taken any since.*

Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgment, which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could, and I feel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite ladies afflicted as I have been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated in these and many other things in reference to the case. NANCY J. MILLER, 218 Sullivan st.

SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA.—This excellent compound, which is creating such a universal interest throughout the country, has made its way successfully into the favor of our citizens and the people around us. We have read again and again of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine—if we can call a very pleasant beverage medicine—but have had no faith in it, nor any thing like the proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from facts in our possession, we are now well convinced that, without any exception, it is the safest, pleasantest, and *best compound* ever offered to the public, for the cure of all chronic disease, rheumatism and scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, together with many complaints.

It has *so long* been remarked that the age is one of "nostrums and nostrum-venders," that we hardly date recommend a valuable *discovery* in the Medical Science, less we jeopardize our reputation for incredulity and consistency; but in this instance we hesitate not to hazard the remark which we have made above.—*Hartford Review.*

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with *Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c.*, and recently an affection of the throat and chest:—

BAILEYSBURG, VA., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; *and besides, the inflamation from my throat extending to the lungs*, was thought my hearing was impaired. After taking the *Sarsaparilla a short time*, my health improved, and my throat is *now well; I am as* free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend,

LOUISA R BEVAN.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA—SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS!—This dange ous and alarming affection, which has swept from the stage of time so many both at the innocent age of infancy, *and the more vigorous and mature age of manhood, has at length* met its bane and antidote, and its evil effects upon the system are laid waste by the powerful influence of this preparation. A little child of Mr. Wm. Parfet, a wood-cutter, was attacked with the scarlet fever, which left her in a dreadful state; her body was covered with particles of scarlet eruptions: a large lump something *like a bile, and at least two inches in diameter, made its appear*ance on the shoulder, which broke and discharged an almost incredible quantity of most offensive matter; and besides this, a large quantity was coughed from the stomach of very offensive character. Almost despairing of ever stopping the discharge, they made trial of SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, which effected a complete cure, the child having taken only one bottle. For the benefit of those suffering from the baneful effects of this horrible disease, Mr. Parfet will be pleased to inform any person on the correctness of this statement, if they call at his residence in Exeter-st. near *Fawn-st.—Baltimore Sun.*

The following testimonial to the value of the *Sarsaparilla*, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn.

WOBURN, MASS., March 30th, 1849.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experience d, and *from the information I have recently* received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla I have not the *least doubt* but that it is the most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by *experience* and although the reputation and popularity are a very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the *efficacy* and *power* of your valuable *medicine.*

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,

LUTHER WRIGHT.

Prepared *and sold, wholesale and retail*, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists general y throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six Bottles for $5.

For Sale by J. H. BURTON, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.
Erie, Dec. 29, 1849. 1yeow31.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Whallon, dec'd., late of North East township, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated, to M. M. Whallon, Esq. in Erie for settlement, and all *indebted are re*quested to make payment to the same

H. P. WHALLON, *Administrator.*

Erie, Dec. 29, 1849. 3in33

To the Honorable, the Judges now holding a Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Erie.

THE petition of Abraham Tourtellott, of Union township, respectfully showeth that he still continues in his old stand at Union Mills, and that he is well provided with house room and convenience for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and further, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers, as we are in duty to recommend.

B. N. SPENCER, DAVID McALLISTER, JAMES MECHIN,
GEO. SMILEY, D. DUNHAM, G. H. DUNHAM,
THOS. DUNHAM, LYMAN LATCHFIELD, HORACE OLDS,
ROBT. SMILEY, C. DRAKE, *MOSES SMILEY.*
N. H. STACY, JOHN A. HIMEBAUGH, W. E. CHAPMAN,
P. MORY, R. H. BROWN, L. M. RATHBUN.
W. S. GORDANIER, WM R. BUTTINGHAM,

Dec. 29, 1849. 3in33

One Dollar per Yard.

A FINE assortment (all wool) French Marinnes, assorted colors, price reduced to one dollar per yard, for cash. Also, a good assortment of silk and wool Marinoes, embroydered Cashmeres and Delanes, a going cheap, at C. B. WRIGHT'S.

Dec. 22. 31

Great Carpet Sales at Auction.

THE old *Jew Store* is all selling out at Auction. All persons wanting a great many Goods for a little money, will now have an opportunity to procure them. Carpet sale to commenceon Wednesday, the 12th inst. at 1 o'clock P.M.

Dec. 8, 1849. MOSES KOCH.

170 KEGS $250 *Pure, precisely, of White Lead in oil, from Buf*falo and Pittsburgh, this day in Store, and other paints in like proportion, bought to sell, and will be cheap, and warranted good as the best, by J. H. BURTON.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 29

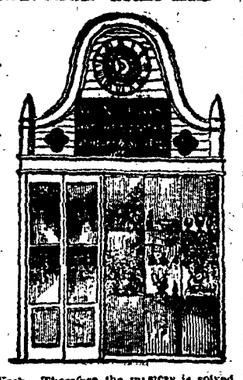
SODA BISCUIT.

SODA Biscuit by the box or pound. Lemon Crackers, Picnic Soda, Butter do. and Hard Bread can be found at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor People's Row. T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 18, 1849.

Free Exhibition at Lewis' Gothic Hall.

I would inform my friends and public generally that I have received for fall and winter trade the largest and best selected stock of Watches, and Jewelry ever offered for sale in Erie. The liberal patronage heretofore received, has induced me to enlarge my stock of goods. I will pledge myself to sell good goods and at a small advance from my wholesale prices. Fourteen years experience in buying & selling goods in eastern cities, enables me to say I have facilities for purchasing watches and jewelery at *less* price, than any other establishment in the city. I am receiving by Express every month, watches of different escapments, direct from manufacturers through the oldest and most extensive im-



porting houses in New York. Therefore the mystery is solved, how Lewis sells watches so cheap. I have on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of the latest styles and of superior quality, and prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers for Cash. I will sell Gold Patent Lever Watches for $15 to $100, Gold detached full jewelled for $20 to $60 Gold Lapean watches four holes jewelled, eighteen carat cases, for $14 to $25, Silver Lapeine watches, for $8 to $12, fine quarterm watches for $7. All the above mentioned watches will be warranted to keep good time for one year. Please call and see for yourself, one door east of Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

Having just obtained a Watch Maker from Europe, I am prepared to do all kinds of Watch Repairing in the best manner, having tools for making and repairing all kinds of watches, I pledge myself to do as good work as can be done in the city of New York. Mr. Levingston will give his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning Chronometer, Duplex, Lever and common Watches. Those having good watches to be cleaned will do well to call and have them adjusted by a first rate workman. Clocks, Music Boxes, Acordions, and all kinds of Jewelry repaired in a workman-like manner, at Lewis' Gothic Hall

Erie, December 8, 1849. W. N. LEWIS.

Another Resurrection.

AFTER this I will return and will build that which is fallen down, and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up." An exile returned, may every wind waft some lost exile home, and finally may the time hasten when the fast returning wanderer shall be reclaimed and gathered to the fold.

The subscriber, after coming up through much tribulation and having his works *tried as by fire and suffered loss*, has come to himself, and has received a small stock of goods for sale, and expects more, which will be disposed of cheap for Cash. It is hoped that my friends will not be discouraged because the stock is small—remember, he that is faithful over a few things shall be made ruler over many. The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for past favors and especially to those who have with warm hearts and open hands patronized him in former years; who, in prosperity, in adversity, in tribulation and opposition, showed by works of their father which is in heaven acted on the principle that it is no more blessed to give than to receive. He still wants the patronage of his friends, and will be thankful for the smallest favors in his line. He has nothing to promise them in return at present. He could pay them a fashionable compliment, but it would be like feeding the hungry with a stone. May he live to gladden the hearts of the orphans, and wipe the tear of affliction and grief from the eye of the *oppressed widow.*

He believes that He that numbers *the hairs of the head* and does not allow a sparrow to fall without his notice, will enable the subscriber to show his *gratitude by his works.* Then he would almost be willing to say in the language of good old Simeon, let *thou thy servant depart in peace.* Some persons in former days have complained of his style of expressing himself. He regrets exceedingly that he should be so unfortunate as to express himself so as to offend the most sensitive, delicate and chaste ear. He would not wish to be understood that he is complaining because others differ from him. They have as good a right to differ from him as he has to differ from them. Shortly expected providence permitting, an assortment of Christmas and New Year Books. Constantly kept on hand Quills Paper, Black Sand, Blue, Black and Red Ink; Blank Books ruled and bound to pattarn: old Bebond on short notices; good Vinegar in exchange for Rags.—Corner of French and Sixth streets.

OLIVER SPAFFORD.

Erie, December 22, 1849.

THE ERIE AND WATERFORD PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

BOOKS for the subscription of the capital stock of "the Erie and Waterford Plank Road Company" will be opened on Monday the 21st day of January, 1850, at the Reed House in the borough of Erie, at the house of Stephen C. Lee in the town hip of Greene, and at the public house kept by ——— in the borough of Waterford, and *kept open for at least six hours, for five consecutive days.* At which time and place two or more of the commissioners will attend to receive subscriptions agreeably to law.

JOHN A. TRACY, JAMES BOKNER,
WILSON KING, JOHN GLBRIDE,
C. M. TIBBALS, WILLIAM KELLY,
MILTON COURTRIGHT, Commissioners.

A meeting of the Commissioners is requested at the Reed House in the borough of Erie, on Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1850, at offe o'clock, P. M. The commissioners named in the act are John A. Tracy, James Skinner, Wilson King, John Galbraith, C. M. Tibbals, Wm. Kelly, Robert Counright, John Hughes, John Reed, Robert Evans, John M. Reed, Wm. Graham, Wm. Dunn, John Brown, Stephen C. Lee, John L. Way, Martin Strong, Daniel Vincens, Wm. Judson, Samuel Hutchins, Simeon Hunt, Graham Benson, Samuel Brotherton, C. H. Vincent, and Andrew T. Oliver.—It is important that there be a general attendance.

Erie, Dec 2, 1849. 3in32

THE ERIE AND EDENBORO PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

BOOKS for the subscription of the capital stock of "The Erie and Edenboro Plank Road Company" will be opened on Monday the 21st day of January, 1850, at the Reed House in Erie, at the store of Lampson & Galt, at McKean Corners, and at the store of J. H. Campbell & co., in the Borough of Edenboro, and kept open for at least six hours for five consecutive days. At which time and places two or more of the Commissioners will attend to receive subscriptions agreeably to law.

JOSEPH M. STERRETT, JOHN S. BROWN
S. W. KEEFER, MILES W. CAUGHEY,
ROBERT COCHRAN, WILLIAM TRUESDAIL,
MATHEW HAMILTON, SMITH JACKSON,
Commissioners.

A meeting of the Commissioners is requested at the Reed House in the Borough of Erie, on Saturday the 19th day of January, 1850, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Commissioners named in the act are: Joseph M. Sterrett, John S. Brown, S. W. Keefer, Miles W. Caughey, Thomas McCarter, Robert Cochran, William Beatty, William Truesdail, Mathew Hamilton, Smith Jackson, Thomas Miles, John M. Warren, Samuel M. Brown, Alexander Stewart, David Sterrett, Robert Dunn, Job Stafford, Russell Stancliff, *William Campbell, J. H Campbell, H. R. Tracy, Erlin Hawkins J. Burlingham, S. P. Hardy and Philip Kinter.* It is important that there be a general attendance.

Erie, Dec. 22, 1849. 3in33

THE ERIE & WATTSBURGH PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

BOOKS for the subscription of the capital stock of "The Erie and Wattsburgh Plank Road Company," will be opened on Monday the 21st day of January, 1850, at the Reed House in the borough of Erie, at the h use of N. M. Manly, in the township of Greene, and in the house of Lyman Robinson, in the Borough of Wattsburgh, and kept open for at least six hours for five consecutive days. At which times and places two or more of the commissioners will attend to receive subscriptions agreeably to law.

A. W. BREWSTER, JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. BEEBE, GILES SANFORD,
JAMES M. STERRETT, M. W. KEITH,
WALTER CHESTER, Commissioners.

A meeting of the Commissioners is requested at the Reed House in the borough of Erie, on Saturday the 19th day of January, 1850, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Commissioners named in the act are: A. W Brewster, Joseph H. Williams, John C. Bebee, Giles Sanford, James M. Sterrett, M. W. Keith, Elihu Marvin, Walter Chester, N. W Russell, N. M. Manly, D. Wood, Benjamin Gunnison, *William Allison*, Jason C. Hatch, Timothy Reed, Eli Duncombe, Lyman Robinson, Hiram Moore, B. Town, Joseph W. Haskins, Wareham Warner, Samuel Taylor, William Sanborn, William K. Black, C. Capron and Allen Ensworth. It is important that there be a general attendance.

Erie, Dec. 22, 1849. 3in33

STRAY STEER.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber in Amity tp. on the 29th day of November last, a Red Yearling Steer, no artificial or natural mark. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL SHEPPERD.

Amity December 15, 1849. 3in31

TAILORING.

JOHN GRAHAM would respectfully inform his FRIENDS and the public, that he had commenced the above business in C. George's shop, PARK ROW, between Brown's Hotel, and the Reed House, where he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Naval and Military Uniforms made to order.

Cutting done for others with great care.

Erie, December 15, 1849. 31

SKATES, a good assortment at REED & SANFORD.

BAY STATE SHAWLS.

JUST received by Express, another lot of those Long Shawls, together with a fine lot of Colored Merinoes, Cashmieres, &c. *agoing cheap at* C. B. WRIGHT'S.

Erie, December 15, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL who know themselves indebted to, or have unsettled accounts with the late firm of Burton & Perkins, are earnestly requested to call and pay, or settle without delay. The undersigned wishes to give his personal attention to the settlement of the affairs of this firm, but his absence from home, may make it necessary to place the demands of those who delay, into the hands of a collecting agent. J. H. BURTON.

Erie, Nov. 8, 1849. 30

**Brass Clocks.

The Erie Weekly Observer,

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50

☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

☞ All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 1 lines, one year.	$3,00
One square " "	10,00
do. do. six months,	6,00
do. do. three months,	3,00

Transient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

Hats, Caps & Ladies Furs.

R. S. HUNTER has just returned from New York with a large and well selected assortment of Hats, Caps & Ladies Furs, which he is prepared to sell as cheap as can be had at any other establishment in this city. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above goods will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Erie Nov. 3 1849.

Geese Feathers Wanted.

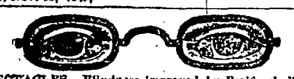
150 Pounds of live Geese Feathers wanted, for which I will pay half cash at my store on the corner opposite Brown's Hotel C. B. WRIGHT.
Oct. 27.

SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH, a delightful article, just received and for sale by R. O. HULBERT.
Nov. 3, 1849. 25

PRINCIPE CIGARS.—A few more of those fine Principes received this day by Greene & Co's Express.
Nov. 3, 1849. J. H. BURTON.

STONE WARE.

1000 GALLS. Ohio pressed and turned Stone Ware, consisting of Churns, Jars, Butter Jars, Milk Crocks &c. &c. for sale cheap at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor Peoples' Row.
Erie, Nov. 10, 1849. T. W. MOORE.



SPECTACLES.—Blindness improved by Perifocal-Parabolic and other kinds of Glass, in Gold and Silver, German Silver, Steel, and other frames. An extensive assortment to select from at
November 24, 1849. LOOMIS & Co's.

PLAID Long Shawls for sale by GEO. SELDON & SON.

BONNET Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Artificial Flowers, for sale by GEO. SELDON & SON.

BROAD Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinet, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans a good assortment. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

LADIES and Children Shoes, a good assortment. GEO. SELDON & SON.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

MRS. PRAY would respectfully inform her friends and patrons that she has just returned from New York with a full assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, together with a large and elegant assortment of Ladies' HATS and CAPS for the fall and winter. She has also all kinds of patterns for Cloaks, Dresses and Caps for Dress makers.

Mrs. P. will be prepared to exhibit her goods and execute all orders in her line from Thursday next, 11th inst. Her warmest thanks are tendered to her friends for their liberal patronage during the past season, and solicits a continuance of their favors.
Erie Oct. 13, 1849. 22

Fall and Winter Millinery.

MRS. WARD would respectfully inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that she has received an elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Caps, children's Hats, Head Dresses, &c. &c., also, a choice selection of Ribbons, French Flowers, Satins, Watered Silks, Velvets, Blond, Face, &c., which she will be happy to show her friends and customers on Tuesday the 9th inst.

Mrs. W. is now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to her care with neatness and dispatch.
Erie, October 6, 1849. 21

Ladies and Gentlemen's Overshoes.

250 PAIR of new Elastic Overshoes, comprising many new patterns now open at WRIGHT'S Corner.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

$1200 WORTH of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, with a good stock of Sole and Upper Leather, for sale at the lowest figure for good pay.
Nov. 3, 1849. C. B. WRIGHT.

DAIRY SALT.

A Superior article of Dairy Salt for sale by KELSO & LOOMIS,
Erie, Oct. 13. Public Dock.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

ELEGANT Fall Hat Ribbons high colors beautiful at 2s per yard together with good qualities at 1s at TIBBALS'S.

SHELF HARDWARE.—A good assortment just opened and for sale cheap by GEO. TILDEN & SON.

CAMBRICKS, Jaconets, Muling Striped Plaid, Muslin Edgings and insertings Lisle bobnet do, Linen and Muslin Edgings, Lace do., for sale at S. JACKSON.

"John Anderson my Joe John."

ANDERSON'S Solace and Goodwin's Pressed Cavendish Tobacco for sale by J. H. BURTON.
Oct 27.

CHEWING Tobacco of the very best kind, for sale by S. JACKSON.

A GOOD assortment of Winter Vestings, some very nice, for cheap at the store of S. JACKSON.

ALAPACA, any quantity Black Figured and plain changable Silk warp, chameleon mohair lustre &c., for sale by S. JACKSON.
Erie, ct. 21.

BRITANIA and JAPAN WARE.—Coffee and Tea Pots, Candle Sticks, Lamps, etc. etc. REED & SANFORD.

BRASS and Glass, Curtain Pins.—A new lot just received.
Oct 13. REED & SANFORD.

CULTIVATOR TEETH.—We have purchased the right of selling a few of Roger's Patent Cultivator Teeth.
Oct. 13. REED & SANFORD.

CUTTERLY.—The largest assortment of Pocket and Table Cutlery that was ever in town, can be found at.
Oct. 13. REED & SANFORD.

SUGAR for 6 cts. per pound can be had at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor Peoples' Row. T. W. MOORE

FLOUR.

50 BBLS. Genesee county Flour, (warranted equally as good as the Erie Co. Flour) only five dollars per bbl. at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor Peoples' Row. T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 10, 1849.

GOLD, Silver and Florence Leaf; Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes; Japanned tins, assorted colors CARTER & BROTHER.
Nov. 24.

SILK PLUSH HUNGARIAN CAPS, a beautiful article, for sale cheap by R. S. HUNTER; Park Row.

LADIES' BOAS, in great variety, just received and for sale at the Hat and Cap store of R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

VICTORINES, of various styles, colors, and qualities, just opening and for sale by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

BOYS' FANCY HATS, just received and for sale cheap for Cash by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

WOOL HATS, of every style and variety, just received and for sale cheap by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

FUR CAPS.—Otter, Seal, and Muskrat caps of latest style and best quality, just received and for sale by R. S. HUNTER.

CHOPPING, Broad and Hand Axes; also Shingle and Lathing Hatchets and Adzes, warranted and for sale cheap at the Hardware Store. REED & SANFORD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, '49 & '50.

LATEST and largest arrival of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Fancy Goods &c., at

G. LOOMIS & CO's.

On State Street, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

WHO have just returned from New York, and have received a complete assortment of the above Goods, together with a great variety of other useful and ornamental Housekeeping articles, where, upon inspection, will be found *Prices lower than any other concern in town;* for let it be known that this establishment *pays Cash down for Goods,* notwithstanding the ruly report circulated that Loomis & Co. are only doing a Commission business for a House in New York, and let it also be understood that so long as the public, (not New Yorkers,) control their affairs, and are disposed to be generous, so long will they receive a just share of the profits.

From large purchases of different Escapements of WATCHES of the most celebrated Makers in Europe, direct from Importing Houses, they are enabled to offer a superior article at a very *low price.* In the Mechanical branch, particular attention will be given to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry and all articles pertaining to the trade

Having two fine *workmen* from Europe, together with Engine Tools, seldom found in country shops, they pledge themselves to make good work and give satisfaction.

Engraving of *Spoons, Seals, Jewelry, &c.* done in the best style.

N. B.—All Gold and Silver Goods bought of G. Loomis & Co. will be Engraved, if requested, without charge. Cash and the highest price paid for Old Silver Plate, &c.
Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27

CODFISH AND MACKEREL.

A GOOD article of Codfish; also, No. 1 Mackerel, in kits and barrels at the Keystone Grocery, No 7, Poor People's Row
Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. T. W. MOORE.

CLOTHS!! CLOTHS!!!

"This way with your Ready Pay."

I HAVE on hand a good assortment of black, blue black, olive green, olive brown, blue drab, cadet and golden mixt 9-4 Broad Cloths, which I purchased at auction cheap. As an earnest of it, I will sell a good Black 6-4 Cloth at $4 75 per yard. Brown, $4 50, Olive Brown $4 2, Blue, warranted fast color, $4 25, Drab $4 25, Mixed $4 50, Blue Pilot $4, Blue black Beaver $4 50. I will guarantee every yard sound and good colors. I have also a good assortment of fine Cloths, which I will sell proportionably cheap. Purchasers will please give me a look, and I will satisfy them that "some things can be done as well as others."
Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

PRINTS!! PRINTS!!!

13,155 YARDS English and American Prints, some as low as 6 cents per yard, warranted fast colors.
Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. C. M. TIBBALS.

TWO and a half tons of White Lead, dry and in oil,
One and a half Tons Ohio Fire Proof Paint,
Nine hundred pounds English Venetian Red,
Six hundred do. French Ochre,
Seven hundred do. Red Lead and Litharge,
Two hundred do. French and Bronze Green,
One hundred do. Chinese and American Vermillion,
Eight hundred do. Lampblack,
Five hundred do. Asphaltum,
One hundred do. Chrome Yellow,
One hundred do. Turkey Amber,
One thousand do, Spanish Whiting.
November 21, 1849. CARTER & BROTHER.

FIVE Hundred Gallons Linseed Oil, two hundred do. Spts. Turpentine, one hundred and fifty do. Copal Varnish, coach and furniture, by CARTER & BROTHER.

BRUSHES.—Thirty dozen paint and varnish Brushes, twelve dozen shoe and whitewash Brushes, stove, hearth, scrub and crumb Brushes.
nov24 CARTER & BROTHER.

SOFA & CHAIR SPRINGS, a large lot, just received at the Hardware Store of REED & SANFORD.

BAR & PIG Lead for sale, at the Hardware Store of REED & SANFORD.

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. R. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr.'s likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.
Principal Office, 103 Nassau st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE
Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had *reached the ears of many, nevertheless,* as those persons who had been healed of sore *diseases,* and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful.

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago,* that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of inestimable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its enestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breath of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared *on scientific principles by a scientific man.* The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and all the discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's. Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid,* which is injurious to the system.—Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile,* that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process,* known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles,* which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root until they get a dark colored liquid, which is more or less the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or rapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of *medical virtue* is secured in a pure and concentrated form: and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT;* and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS, all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,* and all affections arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion,* from *Acidity of the Stomach,* from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs;* and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Flour Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed,* or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Disease*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other main diseases, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epilepsy* or *Fits, Convulsions,* &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflamation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system, In not this then

The medicine you pronominantly need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article! This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of ore GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting,* and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What put acid into a system already deranged with acid?* What causes Dyspepsia? Who does not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces! flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood! What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body! What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all alterations of internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it rests? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla,* is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth,* that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar;* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are in capable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal, how much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

Weak Stomachs and Enfeebled Systems,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these ailments!

It is the wretched frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.
Erie, July 14, 1849. 9

GOLD and Silver leaf and Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes, by CARTER & BROTHER.

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE

Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED! CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is NOW receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound caddies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malaga, Claret and French West Wine.

TOBACCO.—100 dozen Scheib's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 10.0 dozen fine cut Rappee and Scaboy Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 25 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.
Erie July 7, 1849. 3

SILK, SILK.—A few patterns of very nice Cameleon Satins and Black Gro de Rhine Silks, will be found at.
Erie, Oct. 6. S. R. DEWEY'S.—State Street.

MERINOES.—French, English and German Merinoes, all grades and colors. Call and see them. S. R. DEWEY'S.
Erie, Oct. 6. 21

MULL.—Cambric and Lisle Edging and Inserting, a good assortment at. S. R. DEWEY'S
Erie, Oct. 6. 21

LADIES and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves at. S. R. DEWEY'S.
Erie, Oct. 9.

CARPETINGS and OIL CLOTHS.—An entire new assortment including the new fall patterns, recently come out, that are rich, beautiful and cheap, at WRIGHT'S

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

REED & SANFORD, having by recent purchases, made such additional supplies as the market demands, now offer for sale a general and well selected stock of Heavy and shelf Hardware. Among their stock, are all kinds of.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS AND SPIKES,

Horse Shoes, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Mill, Mullay, and Cross Cut Saws, Sheet, Bar Lead and Pipe, Shovels, Grain Scoops, Spades, Iron Bars, Strap Hinges, Hay Knives, Malable Castings, a good assortment of

Mechanic's Tools, Butts, Screws, Locks,

Latches, bolts, Hammers, Hatchets, Files, Plains and Plane Irons, Chissels, Augurs Bits, Hand, Pannels, Compass, Eeltoe, Tennon, Rib Drivers, Bevels, Try, Squares, etc. etc.
Oct. 13. REED & SANFORD.

Domestic Dry Goods.

NOW on hand, directly from Boston Factories, a fine stock of heavy and fine sheetings by the bale or piece; also, bleached and brown Drills, striped Shirtings and Ticking, Yarns and Batings, Waddings and Wickings, colored Flannels and Linseys together with a heavy stock of blue and orange low priced prints, which I will sell to the trade cheap for cash.
Nov 3, 1849. C. B. WRIGHT.

TAILORING WELL DONE AND CHEAP.

THE undersigned respectfully tenders his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform his friends that he still continues the Tailoring Business at his old Stand, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, and solicits a continuance of past favors. Having received the Fall and Winter Fashions, he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to his care in the latest and most approved style. The subscriber flatters himself no work done except under his own eye, pledges himself to give complete satisfaction to his customers, and in all cases where he fails to do so, to pay for the goods.

Ladies desirous of having either Riding or Traveling Habits made *to order,* and the latest in and neatest style, will do well to give him a call.

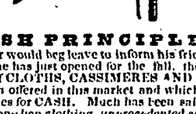
NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHING made to order.

N. B. CUTTING on the shortest notice and at the usual price.
JOHN GOALDING.
Erie, sept. 22, 1849. 16.

JOB DYEING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he commenced the business of PLAIN AND FANCY DYEING, at his place, corner of State street and the Buffalo Road, a few rods south of the Woolen Factory, where the Dyeing and Finishing of Garments, the coloring of woollen and cotton carpet yarn, with every other description of Job Dyeing will be carefully attended to. After a practice of thirty years in Europe and America, in all the colors given to silk, woollen, linen and cotton, he hopes to be able to satisfy all who may patronize him.
RICHARD GAGGIN.
Erie, Augut 23. 15

OUR FLAG IS THERE.



JUSTICE *STILL IN*
THE FIELD *ON THE*

CASH PRINCIPLE.

THE subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just opened for the fall, the largest and best assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, that has ever been offered in this market and which will be sold at the low prices for CASH. Much has been said by some in the trade about shop-less clothing, unprecedented success in cutting custom work, &c. Not wishing to be considered foolish, we cut short by saying to those who wish to have their clothing made to order, that they can have their measures taken, and Clothing made, and if not pleased with them when finished, they will not be asked to take them away. We dont wish our friends to think we are gassing, but would have them CALL AND EXAMINE goods and prices for themselves. We will be happy at all times to show our goods and compare Prices, cut or make with the best in this or any other city. We will have at all times, a large and good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING Consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Over Coats, Business Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats, Suspenders, Land's Wool Under Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c., Which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH will do well to call and examine Goods and Prices. My clothing is cut by myself and all made in Erie, and is warranted to be as well made as any shop in the place can make. We do not wish to boast, but invite comparrison. The subscriber is determined to sell for CASH, and CASH ONLY, Which must be obvious to all unto to be the very true method of doing a Retail business, protecting, as it does, both, the buyer and the seller against losses consequent upon the credit system.

Custom work and cutting done to order on reasonable terms.
JOHN M. JUSTICE.
Erie, Sept. 29, 1849. n29.

GREAT FIRES might be prevented by a free application of the *Ohio Fire, and Weather Proof Paint.*

2,000 lbs. of this celebrated and truly valuable articles, (slate drab and chocolat colors,) just received and for sale by
Oct. 10. CARTER & BROTHER

Harborcreek Woolen Factory.

THE subscribers are already to exchange Cloth or Flannels or Wool, of all kinds, or work on shares or by the yard, at their usual prices.

Carding and Cloth-dressing done, as usual, on short notice.
RHODES, CASS & Co.
Harborcreek, May 18, 1849.

NOTICE.—*All persons knowing themselves* to be indebted to the firm of Rhodes, Cass & Co., by note or book, are particularly requested to call at their woolen factory in Harborcreek on or before the middle of June next and settle the same. Those who may attend to this notice will confer a great favor on the subscribers. RHODES, CASS & Co.
Harborcreek, May 18, 1849. 3

BRING OUT THE ENGINE

AND PUT OUT THE *FIRE. DRY GOODS AND*
CLOTHING ARE AT *CHEAP AS THE NEW*
JERSEY STORE THAT *FIRES ARE QUITE UN-*
NECESSARY in COLD *WEATHER TO KEEP*

PEOPLE WARM!

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., which they are enabled to offer to their numerous customers and the public generally, at prices far below those of any former season. These goods have all been selected with the greatest care, and will be found to be one of the largest and most splendid stocks of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in this city. As many of the goods have been purchased for the importation per the latest arrivals from Europe, the subscribers are confident that they can offer to their customers the very newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, comprising English, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

Their stock consists in part of the following:—

SILKS.—Rich figured, changable, brocade, small plaids and stripe, satin de Chine, twilled, rich Flouard, Italian. Gross de Rhine, Fros de Afrique, Chame leon, &c.

MUSLIN DE LAINES.—Sulcrp Paris designs, very rich and high colored, on cream, green, and blue grounds, the styles of which, it is believed, are superior to any heretofore offered.

CASHMERI S.—Ne Pas Ultra styles, with the richest coloring and in great variety. These goods, or the designs, are obtained from the French "EXECUTION," in Paris, and from oriental designs.

MERINOES.—French, German and English manufacture—a large proportion, ordered expressly by us, for the best trade, consisting of every variety of color, offered at reduced prices.

RIBBONS.—An extensive variety of the newest and most richest styles, embracing one of the most desirable assortments ever offered in this market.

KID GLOVES.—Best manufacture, ordered expressly for us.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS.

A Large stock of Calico, from 6 cents to 10 cents per yard; Bleached and unbleached Muslins, from 8 cents upward; Bed Ticklings and Checks, a full supply of all qualities and prices, Irish Linens; Table Damask, Russia and Scotch Diapers; Napkins; Table Diapers; Crash and Dowlas; Scotch and Manchester Ginghams; Satinetts; Kentucky Jean, and Blue Drills; all of which will be sold of at prices that cannot fail to please and without fear of competition.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

Under this head we have now on hand, ready for sale, the *largest, most fashionable and varied assortment of* READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Erie; all of which have been selected under our immediate inspection, UNDER THAT MOST OBTAIN A PREFERENCE—together with one of the choicest selections of Imported fine Black, Blue, Invisible, Olive and Drab French, Belgian and English CLOTHS, that has ever been brought to this city. Also, Black and Fancy French Cassimeres; New Style Fancy Vestings and Cravats; Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, and a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

☞ Dont forget the place New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block State Street.
Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. 22

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank to be called "The Farmers' Bank of Erie," with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, with all the usual Banking privileges, to be located in the Borough and County of Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, June 26, 1849.

James C. Marshall,	Joseph M. Sterrett,	H. Cadwallader,
John A. Tracy,	C. M. Tibbals,	William Kelley,
Benj. Tomlinson,	J. B. Williams,	Smith Jackson,
Wm. S. Lane,	Thomas H. Sill.	J. H. Fullerton,
James Williams,	G. Sanford,	George Selden,
Chas. B. Wright,	J. D. Clark,	George Kellogg,
Thos. G. Colt,	H. L. Brown,	Alfred King,
P. Metcalf,	J. Kellogg,	Samuel Hays,
J. Hearn,	John C Beebe,	Wm. M. Gallagher,
Carron Graham,	W. H. Knowlton.	

Fresh Family Groceries, Wholesale and Retail.

A. KING respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Cash customers for their liberal patronage, and to state that he has just received from New York and Pittsburgh a large quantity and variety of Fresh Groceries, selected with care, consisting of

Teas	Candles	Pitch	Forks
Coffee	Tobacco	Tar	Scythes
Fruits	Oils	Rosin	Snaths
Spices	Rice	Oakum	Nails
Nuts	Mackerel	Rakes	Rope
Molasses	Codfish	Spades	Bagging
Sugars	Mats	Shovels	Hoes, &c.,

And in a large, full and complete assortment of every thing in the Grocery line, to which he invites the attention of the cash or wishing purchase, as these Groceries were bought low and will be sold very low for Cash or ready pay, but positively no trust'—Remember King's, No. 2 Fleming Block.
Erie, June 2, 1849.

☞ Hats and Caps for the People. ☜

PRICES REDUCED ONE-THIRD.—SPLENDID HATS FOR $1,50—CLOTH CAPS FOR 12½ CENTS.

S. SMITH, HATTER, No. 3, *Cheapside;* would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received from New York a splendid stock of Hats, Caps, and Furs, which will be sold at the above Reduced Prices. Also, that he has added great facilities for Manufacturing, and will be adding daily to that branch of his business, and to his stock of goods.

☞ Call and examine PRICES. Oct. 6, 1849.—n21.

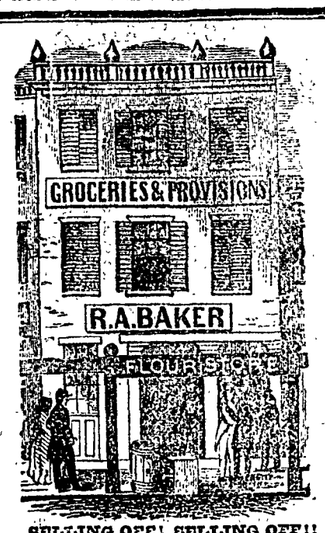
Attractions and Arrivals of Goods FOR FALL AND WINTER.

C. B WRIGHT begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the country at large, that he is now receiving from the eastern cities and manufacturers, the largest and most extensive assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS he has ever before offered in this market, and would briefly say (with as little puffing as possible,) that he has spared no time nor pains in the selection of his stock, which has been bought mostly for *cash,* and at such bargains as to defy competition, (bogus importers not excepted.) With this assurance I pledge myself to those that wish to buy Goods at wholesale or retail, that I am not to be undersold by any house in this city. For further particulars please drop in at the Corner, opposite Brown's Hotel, and examine style and prices.
Oct. 13. 21

DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS.

I AM now receiving ever day my Fall and Winter stock of DRY GOODS, which I invite the attention of the citizens of Erie and vicinity, to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as my terms are Cash and no humbug, and my whole attention paid to Dry Goods exclusively. I feel and hold myself bound not to be undersold this side of the "Atlantic."
Erie, Oct. 6. S. R. DEWEY.

SHAWLS, of every description, and very cheap, at
Erie, Oct. 6. S. R. DEWEY'S



SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

AS the Subscriber intends removing West in the Spring, he offers his stock of

Groceries Provisions, &c.

at great reduced prices, in order to be able to close up his business by the first of April, from which time he is desirous of renting the three store Brick Store on the Public Square, now occupied by him, and where he will be happy to see all those who wish to save their offers.
R. A. BAKER.
Erie, Nov. 10, '49. Cheapside.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. CURTIS would say to the Ladies that she has just opened her stock of Fall and Winter Millinery, comprising all of the latest styles, consisting of Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, &c., a great variety of French worked Collars, Cuffs, Caps &c., Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Zephyr Worsted, Zephyr Embroidery Pattern, Purse Twist, Zephyr Scarfs, Kid Gloves, best quality, with many other articles, all of which have been selected with great care by herself, may will be sold at reduced prices.

☞ Millers furnished as usual. Straw bonnets cleaned to order.
Erie Oct. 20. 3m 23.

WHITE FISH.

100 BBLS., half and quarter Bbls. White Fish and Trout, just received and for sale at lowest prices—inspected and warranted. R. O. HULBERT.
Erie, Nov. 3, 1849. 25

GINGHAMS.—Scotch, French and American Ginghams, for sale very cheap by. S. R. DEWEY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!!

JUST received at the New York Store a large and splendid lot of Fall and Winter Dress goods of every style and pattern. Also, Laces, Ribbons, Fringes, and Dress Trimmings of all descriptions, which will be sold at a very small advance from cost—and quite as low as can be bought west in New York city. Call and see, and if you are not satisfied don't buy.
S. P. POWERS, State Street.
Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. No. 6, Bonnell Block.

12 000 Yards of Cloth & Cassimere at the Erie Woolen Factory.

READY to be exchanged for WOOL by the subscribers at their usual rates of exchange. They have a variety of Plaid and Fancy Stripes of the latest Eastern patterns for Gents. Pants and Boys Clothes; also, a good variety of all-wool Tweeds, for summer wear. We will also manufacture, the present season, all the following prices in cash, viz: For black, brown, grey and steel-mixed cloth, 31½ cents per yard: cassimere of sague colors, 33 cents; white Flannel 25 cents, and pressed Flannel 28 cts. per yard. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.
Erie, June 9, 1849.

BUFFALO ROBES.—Just received and for sale cheap at the Hat Store of R. S. HUNTER.
Nov 3 1849. Park Row

10 000 Feet Window Glass.

200 BOXES English, French and American Window Glass, comprising all the sizes from 8 by 10 to 32 by 14. This assortment contains some of the best *double thick,* suitable for show windows and cases. Also, a lot of French Sash, altogether superior to what is usually brought into this market, but which will be sold as low as the American. Altogether ours in this line is superior to any other out of the cities, and will be sold on terms that will suit all reasonable persons.
CARTER & BROTHER,
Erie, July 11, 1849. No. 6 Reed House.

Live Geese Feathers Wanted.

THE highest market rate will be paid for live Geese Feathers at the store of. R. A. BAKER,
Sept 1. Cheapside, Erie.

BRASS CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 Hour Clocks, various styles of cases, at greatly reduced prices.

Also, Marine, Circular and other Time Pieces for sale low by G. LOOMIS & Co.
Erie July 7. State Street.

COAL SHOVELS.

A ME'S No. 6 can be found at the Hardware Store.
August 18. REED & SANFORD, No. 3 Reed House.

NEW DRESS GOODS.—The ladies can find a rich assortment comprising the Crape Victoreens, something new; also, plain figured set flowered, satin striped and emb